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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 27, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

In Mississippi there are four candidates for United States Senator—Governor Stone, ex-Governor Lowry, Gen. C. E. Hooker and Representative Money. We suppose Senator George, the ablest of all, will not be a candidate for re-election.

New York is now on an island in fact, with a ship canal connecting the Hudson and East rivers, which was formally opened to traffic a couple of days ago. It is nine feet deep at low water and fifteen at high water. It is the intention to make it eighteen feet at low water. With this canal vessels can now sail clear around the city.

Strange how some of the newspapers, says the Hickory Press and Carolinian, as well as some people, did not know which side of the silver question they were on until after the President came out against Silver. And Mr. Cleveland did not announce against it until after he had cajoled Congress into repealing the silver purchasing clause of what was called the Sherman law.

In 1894 the railways killed 1,823 of their employees, or 904 less than in 1893, and injured 29,422, or 8,307 less than in 1893. The passengers killed numbered 324, an increase of 25, and the injured numbered 3,034, a decrease of 195. This commendable saving in lives and limbs of railway employees is ascribed by the Inter-state Commission in part to the decreased number employed and in part to the increased use of automatic appliances that have rendered railway employment much less dangerous.

To the thoughtful stranger within our gates, observes the New York Press, the exodus of Americans, indicated by the cabin lists of the great steamship companies, amounts almost to a depopulation of certain quarters of our city. He is tempted to figure a little on the subject. Over 3000 persons leave this city for foreign shores every week, and each goes with, say, $1000 to spend in having a good time. He thinks this estimate is within bounds. If so, the steamship companies and Europe get out of us every week $3,000,000.

On the Pointe de Penmarch, in Brittany, the southwestern point of the Finisterre promontory, midway between Brest and L'Orient, a new lighthouse is being erected whose light will be seen 100 miles in clear weather, and from 25 to 28 miles when the weather is hazy. It will be an electric light of 10,000,000 candle power, and will rise 185 feet above the sea level, and is to be ready by the beginning of 1897. One-half the cost will be paid by a bequest of 300,000 francs left by the Marquise de Blocqueville, the other half by the Government.

The crop report for June, made up from returns of over 1,000 correspondents, was summarized by the Department of Agriculture last week. The figures are very interesting. Wheat 88 per cent. of condition in average crop year, oats 84, rye 87; rice 82, cotton 69, corn 84, peanuts 84, tobacco 83, clover and meadows 93. The low figure of condition of cotton will naturally attract attention. The condition of horses is reported as 92, cattle 93, sheep 91, hogs 92. As to fruit etc., apples are 65, peaches 71, pears 66, plums 80, blackberries 91, cherries 67, raspberries 83.

Hartford, Connecticut, "leads" in fire and life insurance in this country. Only a few realize how vast is the interest there and what it means to lead in such business. A study of the two insurance reports of Commissioner Mansfield, now out, gives some very suggestive figures. The business that is being carried by the nine fire and five regular life companies of that city as measured by their outstanding risks is as follows. Insurance against fire, $2,396,238,509; life insurance, $424,454,389; accident insurance $291,-376,776; total at risk in Hartford, $3,112,074,-174.

The first authentic information given to the public with regard to the fees charged by the attorneys in the great Morrison will case, says the Chicago Daily Tribune, June 17th, in which ex President Benjamin Harrison was being engaged here, was that of this evening. Mr. Harrison received $16,000, Ferdinand Winter of Indianapolis $6,500, and the other four attorneys for the plaintiffs $7,500 each. The attorneys for the defence will receive the following: Congressman Henry U. Johnson $12,000, and the other three $10,000, $8,500 and $7,500 respectively. This makes the total of $90,000, which is nearly one-sixth the value of the entire estate causing the litigation.

The jury in the Howgate case brought in a verdict of guilty on each indictment. One indictment charged Howgate with forgery, and the other with falsification of official accounts. The attorneys for the defence moved for a new trial. The penalty for the offences of which Capt. Howgate was convicted is confinement in penitentiary from one to ten years in each case, so that the punishment in this case may be confinement from one to twenty years. Accompanying the verdict was a recommendation to the Court for clemency. It is hardly believed that Judge McComas will grant a new trial, but the attempt will be made to take the case to a high Court of appeals. The verdict was a surprise, as an acquittal had been confidently expected.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The feature of business this week is the customary check to activity in trading in staple articles of merchandise, due to the near approach of midsummer, with the accompanying stock-taking in some lines; in addition to this, perhaps the only other not pointing to improvement is the reaction of prices of cotton, coal, wheat, flour corn, oats, pork and lard from previous relatively high levels. In almost all other directions reports on the business situation and outlook are exceptionally favorable. Notwithstanding the reaction in the price of cotton, cotton goods in some instances are higher, with the market quiet, and likely to remain so until after July 4th. Woollen goods are quiet, with mills fairley well employed where labor troubles have not interfered. In the Southern States business continues at about midsummer proportions, with improvement in dry goods and groceries at Chattanooga and Atlanta, a better feeling in trade circles at Birmingham, and only a moderate expansion of business at Galveston.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

At Sanford, Fla., J. B. Stripling, agent of the Southern Express Company, committed suicide by taking morphine. No reason is given for the act. ——Joe Shannon, of the Adams Express Company, was stricken with paralysis last week and will die. He has sent 22 men to the penitentiary and has killed two while defending the treasure box as messenger on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. ——Judge Barrett sentenced Police Inspector McLauchlin, of New York, to two years and a half in the State prison upon his conviction on the charge of extortion. ——Francis Lockwood Smith, alias Parker, the gold brick man, failed to appear for trial in Richmond, Va., and his bond of $7,000 was declared forfeited. ——Sixty men were killed and three seriously injured by an explosion of powder in a factory at Turin, Italy. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of the victims.——Reports printed on the 16th from the chairman of the Democratic Central committee of 98 of the 114 counties in Missouri, show 94 to be in favor of free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Of the 94 counties 63 favor a State convention while 29 are opposed. ——The Manufacturers' Record reports during the week include a $100,000, a 5,000 spindle, a 4,500 spindle and a $250,000 mill in North Carolina, all for cotton manufacturing purposes. In South Carolina a 6,000 spindle mill, also one of 40,-000 spindles will be built, beside several additions to plants in both States. A $200,000 cotton seed delinter company, a $125,000 lumber company, a $500,000 land and lumber company are to locate in Arkansas. ——Commissioner Miller has compiled the official figures showing the collections from Internal Revenue for the eleven months of the fiscal year 1895. The total receipts aggregated $131,420,636, an increase over 1894 of $89,338. Principal items are: From spirits $74,232,200, a decrease of $1,438,246; from tobacco $27,-215,082, an increase of $1,133,502; from fermented liquor $28,046,059, an increase of $224,205; from oleomargarine $1,323,361, a decrease of $296,345. The total amount collected on account of the income tax aggregates $77,130. This will be refunded as soon as all the claims are properly filed. The aggregate receipts for May were $1,422,387 less than for May, 1894. ——Near Houston, Tex., a passenger train ran into a floating bridge across a ravine; the engine and baggage car passed over; the second class car spanned the ravine in place of the bridge; the sleepers stopped on the track; no one was seriously injured. ——England notifies Russia that she will make a naval demonstration on Constantinople and Russia is hastening troops to the frontier. ——The English pro-Armenian committee is furnishing the Armenians with a large number of weapons. ——Cubans defeated a body of Spanish troops. ——The Southern railway has purchased two miles of water front at Norfolk on which it will erect warehouses, an elevator, etc. ——Harvard declines to join Yale in the Athletic contest with the English universities. ——The grand ceremony of formally opening the Kiel canal occurred Thursday, the Emperor on the royal yacht, Hohenzollern, leading the procession of vessels; the Mablehead, with all the officers of the other American cruisers on board, being in the procession; the only accident was the grounding for a short time of the Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilheim. II., but she was gotten off without damage. ——The Republican leagues convention transacted no business in Cincinnati, except to elect a president and choose a place for the next meeting; it was flooded with resolutions of all kinds, for free silver, for gold, and one man advocated woman's suffrage; the committee on resolutions leaves everything to the party convention; it does not touch the money or the tariff question. ——The Captain of the schooner Ellen Johnson, which arrived at San Francisco last week from Nicaragua, reported that he had been compelled to abandon three sailors on a barren coral island three miles in diameter, and rising but two or three feet above the ocean level, off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. The reef is rich in phosphates, and the schooner went there with twenty-five men to get aboard a cargo. There is no harbor, and vessels are loaded by lighter. The sea was very rough, and when the vessel was nearly loaded the line parted while three men were ashore. The Captain had to put to sea for safety and leave the men. The men have plenty of food, but will have to depend on rain for water, and will have to remain on the barren reef until another schooner may chance to take them off. ——The following are the net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1894: Galveston 1,651,358; New Orleans 2,567,293; Mobile 250,582; Savannah 940,208; Charleston 327.189; Wilmington 234,-314; Norfolk 469,566; Baltimore 116,632; New York 187,636; Boston 329,135; Newport News 33,630; Philadelphia 122,239; West Point 285,-874; Brunswick 103,344; Velasco 592; Port Royal 158,379. Total 7,789,961. ——Lightning struck a dynamite magazine near Kingwood, W. Va., last week. Several men were killed and much property destroyed. ——J. F. Cunningham, a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He was a veteran and valuable clerk, but had lost his position through the consolidation of offices. ——At Galveston, Texas, during a severe rain storm, the new orphans' home, just being erected, was struck by lightning. Fred. Seifers who was at work on the roof, was instantly killed, and Fred. Harrell and a boy named Mann were injured by falling timbers. This is the second time that this building has been struck by lightning within six weeks. ——Stuart F. Smith, who has just graduated at the naval academy, will study naval architecture in Paris for two years. ——Geo. A. Pearce, of Montgomery, Ala., pleaded guilty on charges of stealing $84,000 from the Planters' and Merchants' Insurance company, of which he was secretary. ——The Duke of Cambridge will retire from the command of the British armies. ——The House of Commons votes against the Government on a question of supplies. ——A member of the Manitoba Legislature has made serious charges against some of the public schools of the United States. ——At the Scotch Irish convention an address by Dr. George W. Graham, of Charlotte, was read by Dr. Bryson in the absence of Dr. Graham; Robert Bonner, of New York, was elected president and Hon. S. B. Alexander vice-president for North Carolina. ——At Charleston Judge Simonton sent three dispensary constables to jail for seizing liquor sent into the State for private use.

THE EIGHTEENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

This regiment was a part of the Brigade of Gen. Branch of Raleigh, a brave and gallant officer, who, after many times leading his Brigade to victory in bloody and hard fought battles, fell at Sharpsburg with his face to the foe, sword in hand. After this, and to the final end, the Brigade to which the 18th N. C. belonged, was known as "Lane's"—Col. James H. Lane, of the 28th N. C., succeeding to the command upon the death of Gen. Branch.

This Brigade was composed of the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th—all North Carolina regiments—whose history was that of the Army of Northern Virginia, to which it belonged.

The 18th N. C. was one of the best regiments in the Confederate service.

It was composed of ten companies, each one with its full *quota* of men—some companies, at the beginning, having over one hundred viz:

Co. A, the German Volunteers of Wilmington, N. C.

Co. B, the Bladen Light Infantry of Bladen.

Co. C, the Columbus Guards, from Columbus County.

Co. D, the Robeson Lt. Infantry, from Robeson County.

Co. E, the Moore's Creek Riflemen, from New Hanover.

Co. F, the Scotch Boys, from Richmond County.

Co. G, the Wilmington Light Infantry, from Wilmington, N. C.

Co. H, the Columbus Vigilants, from Columbus County.

Co. I, the Wilmington Rifle Guards, from Wilmington, N. C.

Co. K, the Bladen Guards, from Bladen County, N. C.

Thus it will be seen, that Bladen County furnished two, Columbus two, Richmond one, Robeson one, and New Hanover County four, three of which were from Wilmington.

The Brigade was organized at Kinston, N. C., after which, in the Spring of 1862, they were ordered to join the command of Gen. (Stonewall) Jackson who was then "operating" upon Banks, Shields, Milroy, *et als.*, in his historic and ever memorable campaign in the Valley of Virginia. We were sent by rail to Gordonsville, Va., and from thence took up our line of march towards Gen. Jackson's command, and while thus marching and some distance beyond a place called Trippervile (if my memory serves me right) a mountain village in Western Virginia, we changed the line and direction of our march, and for two days covered an average distance of thirty miles each day, until at Hanover Court House (called by the Federals "Slash Church") we encountered the heavy division of Fitz-John Porter, said to number twenty thousand men.

Here we "fleshed our maiden sword," for it was our first battle, and a fierce and bloody one it was. Col. Lane's 28th regiment was by some means detached from us, and from one o'clock until nearly dark, with only four regiments we held this tremendous force at bay, and then retreated to Ashland in the direction of Richmond, where Gen. Joe Johnston was facing McClellan's splendid army. The 18th regiment lost in this engagement, in killed, wounded, missiag and prisoners, fully two hundred men.

From Ashland we marched to a place called "Chamberlain's hill," almost in full view of the battle of *Seven Pines*, which was the great preliminary skirmish to the *seven days* fight, which was destined, under the leadership of Lee and Jackson, (Gen. Joe Johnston having been wounded at the Seven Pines fight) to rid our Capital City of the presence of the enemy, then within sound of the chimes of its church bells.

No one of us knew why we had been detached from the command of Gen. Jackson in the valley, so thoroughly did he keep his own counsel, who, while we were marching towards Hanover Court House was, with his main command, silently and swiftly moving towards a common place of meeting, mapped out by his busy and active brain.

Shortly after the Seven Pines fight, we joined the main body of Gen. Jackson's command (who, up to that time we supposed, were in the Valley where we had left them) at the bridge crossing the Chickahominy river, near Mechaniesville, when, soon after, the memorable "seven days" battle around Richmond was began and fought to a successful finish. It was here that the splendid genius of Stonewall Jackson was displayed in all its grandeur. Crossing the Chickahominy river at or near Mechaniesville with his corps, he opened the fight by attacking Siegel's corps of the Federal army in the rear, and drove them back, in the early daylight, throwing them into the greatest consternation and panic. Upon the opening of Jackson's men in the rear, the main army under Gen. Lee advanced in front, and from thence on, for seven days, day after day, the 18th N. C. regiment as a part of Jackson's corps, A. N. V., drove the enemy, defeating Gen. McClellan with his splendidly equipped army until they were compelled to take shelter under the guns of their James River fleet.

It was reported, that at the close of this series of splendid victories, Gen. Jackson said: "This is our opportunity, let us on to Washington, and there dictate terms of peace and close the war."

But if he did say these words, the fates decreed otherwise. We did not go to Washington but we did rid Richmond our capital, from the presence of the enemy, threatening its destruction. There were many incidents, many escapes, many adventures that happened here, in and around the seven days' fight, that might be related if time and space did not forbid.

Our brigade camped at a place near Richmond, after the seven days' fight, called "Howard's Grove," and after resting a few days commenced our march towards Gordonsville and on the 9th of August 1862 fell in with the enemy at Cedar Run, where we were immediately put under fire, and had a hot time in more ways than one. It was here that we filled the "gap" made vacant by the falling back of the celebrated "Stonewall Brigade" and held it to the end, driving the enemy and making ourselves masters of the field.

After this fight and victory Gen. Jackson rode out in front of our brigade and "dropped" his hat in silent acknowledgment of our deed, in holding an important point, which the old "Stonewall Brigade" had failed to do—and by special order from corps headquarters a handsome compliment was paid to the "gallant soldiers of Branch's Brigade." The night following while resting upon our arms, a staff officer rode up to Gen. Branch, and asked him "how he felt," to which Gen. Branch replied that "he was delighted with the results of the day and was proud of the manner in which his Brigade had acted." Our loss was comparatively light considering the deadly work in which we were engaged, but we left some noble and true men on that field, which served to remind us that the next battle we fought it might be our lot to fill a soldier's grave. From Cedar Run we marched to Warrenton Springs, where it was rumored Gen. Lee would cross the river. The enemy were in full force on the other side, for they "shelled the woods" where we were all day, and we felt that "something was up' or would be soon.

Late in the afternoon of the next day, we were on the march, with Jackson's corps, to which we were now permanently attached, for what point we knew not, for it was "Jackson's way" to keep his movements a profound secret, but after a long forced march and before we were aware of it we were in possession of immense stores of great value, captured from the enemy at Manassas junction, our rear fighting the advance guard of the enemy, so close to the army supply train of the foe as to make it uncomfortable as well as "unhealthy" to those of us who by religious training, if any there were, were indisposed to shed human blood, The 18th North Carolina under Col. Thos. J. Purdie, of Bladen county, a gallant soul, was detailed to guard the train. We were told that the train was to be fired, and a tacit consent was given us to replenish our empty haversacks. The contents of several cars were distributed and the residue burned. Some of our men secured a very fine saddle for Col. Purdie of the 18th, which was intended for the Dutch General, Siegel, sent him by his friends and admirers, but a nobler man than he for whom it was intended, bestrode it, and the saddle is now, or was a few years since, in the possession of the Purdie family of Bladen, treasured as a precious relic and memento of Col. Thos. J. Purdie, as noble a man and gallant a soldier as ever faced a foe, and who in a short while following the events here narrated, fell while gallantly leading his regiment to victory!

We left Manassas junction about dark and rested a few hours the next day at Centreville, where some works had been thrown up at the commencement of the war, and that evening, which I think was the 27th of August, we commenced the "big" Manassas battle, which lasted until the night following the 29th. Here, were more of the enemy killed than at any other fight or on any one field—certainly in our front, during the entire war. The enemy began to fall back the last day of the fight; it was a most disastrous and complete rout. Here we had to contend with McClellan's army that we had fought around Richmond and the Valley forces, all combined. The pursuit was kept up all day Sunday and the day following, when they were overtaken at Ox Hill, when we had a fight of four or five days, in an almost continuous rain; but we again repulsed the enemy and drove them before us, thus again acknowledging the prowess of Branch's brigade, which for a great part was composed of the "flower of the Cape Fear section." That night the enemy vacated our front, and in a few days we resumed our march, crossing the Potomac at the "Point of Rocks," and we were told that we were in "Maryland, my Maryland." The Confederate soldier will always remember the beauty of the fair noble women and the brave chivalric men of Maryland. The great heart of her people was with us, and we knew it, but they were in fetters, bound hand and foot. We camped near Frederick City, for a few days. This is the place made famous by the touching poem of John Greenleaf Whittier, called Barbara Fritchie, who, as the poet has it, was an old grey-haired woman, who in her attic window waved the Union flag at the Confederates, and was shot at by them, until stopped by Gen. Jackson. There is not a word of truth in this tale—no Confederate soldier can be found, or named, living or dead, who ever knowingly fired at a woman! and I have it from a gentleman who lived in Frederick City at the time Jackson's men passed through, who says our march did not carry us within three or four blocks of the house where Barbara lived—that no such thing was heard of, as related by Mr. Whittier and no such thing happened. This gentleman, my informant, is a native of Maryland, but lived in Frederick City during the war and since, and has held high office under the State Government of Maryland. I met him in Washington a few years since and he confirmed my belief respecting the "facts" as given by the poet, that it was a myth, a pure invention of the imaginative mind of the poet. The only real fact in the poem, is that there was a woman named Barbara Fritchie, living in Frederick City at the time Jackson passed through. But I must proceed.

We again marched through Frederick City, re crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, and were back in Virginia, and "hovering with stealthy steps" (as was Jackson's way) around Harper's Ferry. Here we operated several days, climbing precipitious mountains trying to get into position. We had literally to pull ourselves up by bushes, roots, or anything projecting from the mountain sides, some of us actually having to brace ourselves against trees, so as to hold our guns in position and ready to fire at the word given. Early the next morning the artillery opened on the enemy, receiving a very weak reply, and in a short time the white emblem of surrender went up and "the boys in blue" walked out and stacked their arms.

Here again we captured valuable stores of immense value, and thousands of stands of arms, and *eleven* thousand prisoners, according to the figures published. Here again "Old Stonewall" left his "book mark" with the enemy, as a gentle reminder that he and his corps were around, and requested a generous (?) remembrance by the Federal Government at Washington.

After being supplied with Enfield rifles —of which we stood in great need—we crossed the Potomac again, and for the second time were in Maryland, and we were soon in the Sharpsburg fight (called by the Federals Antietam). This was what might be called a "drawn fight," and it was here that our Brigade commander, the noble and chivalrous Branch yielded up his life as a holocaust to his country's need! "No country ever had a truer son, no country a nobler champion, no principle a bolder defender" than the noble and gallant soldier, Gen. Lawrence O'Brien Branch!

After quitting the field at Sharpsburg, we crossed the Potomac again at Shepardstown, took again to the old Dominion. The winter was coming on. The chill blasts from the North were beginning to tell heavily upon the exhausted frames and shattered energies of our men, all of whom were unused to such rough lives, and we did hope for a rest in winter quarters, where, for a while at least, we might sleep and dream of home and comforts, without the thought of war with its dreadful realities.

But vain hope! Taking up our march on the Shepardstown road, we soon knew that we were approaching the enemy, by the skirmishing in our front. We formed line of battle and drove the enemy into the river despite the heavy guns that had been planted on the Maryland side to protect them. We lay that day on the river bank under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns of grape, cannister and shell.

Our regiment camped near Berryville and were called out several times to meet the enemy at Snicker's Gap, but never engaged them there. We then marched up the valley pike, crossing the Blue Ridge at New Market Gap, and camped near Fredericksburg. The enemy crossed the Rappahannock and we were ordered to meet them. Our Brigade (now Lane's) were not in front of the city, but almost the extreme right of Lee's army. We formed line of battle at the railroad on the 13th of December, 1862, soon after which our skirmish line came in and the enemy developed in great numbers and swept us from our position at the railroad. We soon rallied and swept on to the railroad again, the 18th and 7th Regiments of our Brigade not stopping at the railroad, but going on to the hill beyond, on the top of which we were in full view of the enemy, killing a great many and losing some of our best men, as an offset for our daring charge. From that time on, the fight was not heavy in our front, but was in front of the city. The night the enemy re-crossed the river, a general charge had been ordered all along the line, but was countermanded by Gen. Lee. Then the campaign of 1862 ended with the victory at Fredericksburg. We went into winter quarters on the Rappahannock near Moss Neck church, at Camp Gregg, named for that General who was killed at Fredericksburg. Here Gen. Lane was presented with a fine saddle and bridle by the field officers in token of their appreciation of his merits. Under an act of the Confederate Congress a medal was to be given to the man who was voted by his comrades as the bravest and best soldier. The company to which Jesse F. Bloodworth (Co. K. 18th N. C.) belonged, without a dissenting voice, decided for him, and although the medal never came, yet not one of Napoleon's old guard, could have more richly deserved, nor more worthily won it.

The campaign of 1863, soon opened and we had to abandon our comfortable quarters at Camp Gregg. A slight brush at the "Wilderness" was the opening prelude to that ever memorable campaign. With Jackson we took part in the flank movement around to Chancellorsville. The enemy were completely surprised (for this was Jackson's way) in an old field where a part of their forces were camped. They left their coffee on the fire and "stood not upon the order of their going." We marched some distance and filed left into a woodland, and formed line of battle about dark, with our right resting on the plank road. The 18th was the left regiment, and the 50th Va. was upon our left. It was now well dark; our skirmishers had gone forward. In a few moments Gens. Jackson and A. P. Hill came riding down the plank road *from the front*, with a good many staff officers and couriers whose appearance in the gloom (we did not then know who they were) was well calculated to create the impression that the enemy's cavalry were advancing. This party wheeled into the woods exactly in front of the 18th N. C. regiment. Our men having seen the skirmishers go forward, besides knowing that we had no friends in that direction, reasonably concluded that it was the enemy coming down upon us. At this moment some over-excited man in the line shouted "Cavalry," whereupon the 18th regiment opened fire. The 50th Va. Regiment also opened fire, and Gen. Jackson—the immortal "Stonewall"—received his mortal wound at the hands of those who loved him more than life, any one of whom would have risked and if need be, sacrificed his own life to save that of his beloved General.

He was to the Army of Northern Virginia what Ney was to Napoleon, its very strong right arm, and yet by the inexorable decree of fate, it was reserved for the 18th Regiment of North Carolina, in the discharge of a supposed duty, to deprive the Southern Army of its chief pillar of support, its most brilliant, matchless and greatest soldier. In addition to the firing from our ranks the enemy's artillery also opened upon us, from which it is supposed General Jackson received other wounds while being borne from the field.

We moved to the right of the plank road, when during the night we repulsed a heavy charge of the enemy. The next day (Sunday) the fight was renewed by our brigade charging the enemy's works, defended by about forty pieces of artillery, heavily supported. Three times we charged, and finally captured the works. Our regiment lost heavily. Gen. A. P. Hill having been wounded the night previous, our corps was commanded by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. Here the gallant Col. Thos. J. Purdie of Bladen county, Colonel of the 18th N. C. regiment, fell while gallantly leading his men. After this battle we returned to Camp Gregg, where a change of field officers was had. Maj. Jno. D. Barry of Wilmington, was made Col. vice Purdie, killed. Capt. Jno. W. McGill vice Lt. Col. Lt. Col. F. George elected to the Legislature from Columbus county, and Capt. Thos. J. Wooten to be Major vice Barry, promoted. We bade farewell to camp Gregg, and crossing the Potomac again at Sheppardstown, camped that night.

Taking up our line of march again, we were in Pennsylvania, going towards Gettysburg, when the "dogs of war" were again unloosed with redoubled fury.

The first day's fight at Gettysburg, we drove the enemy some distance and halted on a ridge, and lay on our arms that night, and held this ridge until the third day's fight. That day we were in position supporting our artillery, and under the heaviest fire of the enemy's field artillery that our brigade ever experienced during the entire war.

Suddenly the enemy's artillery ceased and we were ordered forward to charge the heights occupied by the enemy's artillery and infantry. We faced the storm of death-dealing grape, shell and canister shot, and an incessant shower of musketry, a long distance *in an open field*, all the way, and reaching the heights only to find that we were flanked by the enemy and unsupported by our own troops, we were compelled to fall back, leaving many of our best and bravest men dead and dying on this bloody and sanguinary field. After remaining in line for a day we commenced our retreat to Hagerstown, where Gen. Lee offered the enemy battle on equal terms, which they declined. We left Hagerstown in a hard rain, and marching over a miserable road for Falling Waters, and about sunrise the next morning, after an all night's march, reached the old Potomac river again. Crossing the Potomac we were on Virginia soil again, and with a slight brush at Mine Run ended the campaign of 1863.

Gen. Grant had taken command of the Federal forces in the Spring of 1864, and crossed the river to meet us at the Wilderness. Here this battle commenced early in the afternoon, severe fighting going on continuously until dark. We drove the enemy back—every charge they made. During the night following, however, by some fatal oversight, or unpardonable negligence of some of our Generals, our forces were huddled together in the utmost confusion, "cross and pile," with no line formed, so that at daylight, the enemy making a desperate charge, we came very near being utterly routed, and would have been but for the timely appearence of some fresh troops. Our brigade rallied and drove the enemy back, the battle ended with victory for the Sothern cause.

Then commenced our roundabout march to Petersburg. On the 12th of May, 1864, we met the enemy at Spottsylvania, and on that morning we were in the memorable "horse shoe" enveloped by a dense fog, taking advantage of which the enemy broke our line, and captured many prisoners. But Gen. Lane, by his admirable management of our brigade, again drove the enemy back and regained our lines. At this juncture our brigade was reinforced by Thomas' Georgia brigade, and we drove the enemy back across the works and into the woods beyond. Our brigade was then moved to the right, and behind hastily improvised works, which afforded little or no protection, we were exposed to a galling and heavy enfilading fire from six of the enemy's guns on his left. Thus we remained several hours, while Gen. Ewell was being hard pressed. Later we were ordered to take the enemy's guns, supported by Mahone's Virginia brigade. We did capture the guns, besides took four hundred and fifty prisoners and three stands of colors. This the 18th N. C. regiment, with the brigade to which it belonged, did, and the credit of the same was awarded to Lane's N. C. brigade, although Mahone tried to claim it. With the charge of our brigade the battle of Spottsylvania Court House ended, in another victory for Gen. Lee's army of Northern Virginia.

On the march towards Petersburg we had several "brushes" with the enemy, at Totopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Turkey Ridge and other places not now remembered.

At Turkey Ridge, Gen. Lane being wounded, the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. Jno. D. Barry of the 18th North Carolina Regiment.

Crossing the James river at Drewry's Bluff, we were among the first troops to reach Petersburg.

It would be impossible to give anything like an accurate account of our every day's work—fighting, marching and building works around Petersburg. Suffice it to say that the 18th N. C. Regiment was always at the front, and always did its whole duty. We were ordered to cross the James River at Drewry's Bluff again, and on the march thither for the first time, at "Deep Bottom," we encountered the colored troops, who first drove a brigade on our right out of the works, which we in turn retook, and held them until ordered elsewhere.

Marching to Petersburg *via* Drewry's Bluff, we were stationed below and to the right of Battery No. 45, and remained until our Brigade was sent to assist in an attack on Reams's Station. There we supported the brigades of Generals Cook, MacRae and others, and being well supported, we charged the enemy's lines, taking nine of his guns, two thousand prisoners, besides wagons, ambulances, etc. It was a desperate fight, but the result added to the fame of the North Carolina soldier, of which their descendants may for all time to come be proud.

But the space allotted warns me that I must hurry on.

Events in rapid succession crowded upon each other. *The end was rapidly approaching.* We went back to Battery No. 45.

At Jones's Farm on the 30th of September, 1864, we had a severe fight, and lost from our Regiment some of its bravest and best. Our Regiment was now reduced to a mere "skeleton" or handful of its former strength. Setting out with eleven hundred men, we were now reduced to one hundred or less. The death of every comrade was now indeed a serious loss. Our entire Brigade was hardly now in numbers, as much as half our original regimental muster roll.

We remained in the trenches at Petersburg until we took our last march in the Spring following towards Appomattox. As we passed through Petersburg the sidewalks of the city were filled with weeping women and children, lamenting the fate which they knew daylight would bring upon them. In our army they had centred their hopes, and with our departure they well knew their last earthly refuge and hope was gone, and for many days and nights thereafter the wailings and lamentations of these helpless women and children rang in the Southern soldier's ear as he "plodded his weary way" to the place where the Southern flag was to be furled forever. The march from Petersburg began the 2nd day of April, and ended at Appomattox the 9th of April, 1865.

Eight thousand bleeding, half-starved and footsore soldiers stood there on that eventful 9th of April, 1865, with folded arms, as Gen. Lee rode down our lines and "bade us adieu forever."

The 18th N. C. Regiment, after one year's coast service in North Carolina, went to Virginia. Early in 1862 was part of Branch's (North Carolina) Brigade (afterwards to the close of the war, Lane's), A. P. Hill's Division, Stonewall Jackson's Corps.

After seeing some service in the Valley, from the battle of Hanover Court House, (called by some "Slash Church"), to the surrender at Appomattox, was a portion of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

This regiment fought not less than thirty-five (35) battles, besides double that number of skirmishes; was in both the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns; forded the Potomac five times, and crossed it once on a pontoon, and was "in at the death," when the southern star of victory went down in a sea of blood, in the gloom of defeat, on the 9th day of April, 1865.

* * * * * * *

Such is the history, in brief, of the 18th North Carolina Regiment. A great many of the scenes described I have drawn from *data* obtained from comrades years ago. A great many have faded from my memory. Yet while I was not a participant in all or indeed in many of the battles and stirring scenes of those troublous times, yet I am sure this hastily written sketch, imperfect as it is, faithfully records the history of the 18th North Carolina Regiment in the substance of its work and in all its essential particulars.

It is only intended, as I understand it, to furnish *data* for the future North Carolina historian, when he comes to do his State justice, by a faithful and impartial record of its soldiers' suffering, privations, toil and victories, in that bloody drama.

If these lines will thus aid the future writer of the deeds and heroism of the North Carolina soldier, I feel that the task assigned me is accomplished, and that I have contributed my part towards its future history, even though hastily and imperfectly done.

Certain it is, that North Carolina has no cause to feel ashamed of the part her soldiers took, and while we detract from none, but want all to have the credit to which they are justly entitled, yet let justice be done to the State that had more soldiers in active service at the front, than there were voters in the entire State.

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y, 1895.

Republican National Convention to Meet in May.

A Washington telegram says:

The Republican National Committee will probably meet in November this year, instead of December, which has been the month selected for many years past. While this conclusion has not been definitely reached, it is one which meets the views of the influential members of the committee, and little doubt is entertained that it will be adopted.

The Republican leaders believe that the next National Convention should be held in May, and, inasmuch as the National Committee must give six months notice for the holding of the convention it will be necessary, therefore, that the committee shall hold its meeting in November.

It is purposed by the Republican leaders to inaugurate a campaign of education. In order to make such a campaign effective, it is necessary that sufficient time should elapse between the holding of the convention and election day in which to acquaint the voters with all the facts connected with the Presidential contest.

It is argued that little if any work is done during the heated term, from, say, the middle of July to the first of September, and that, therefore, if the convention does not make its choice before the latter part of June, the effective work of the campaign will be limited to a period not exceeding three months. If the convention should meet early in May, there will be two months in which much useful work can be performed before the dog days arrive, and as many more after that period.

It has been suggested by some of the members of the National Committee who are opposed to holding the convention in May that the campaign shall begin before the delegates meet. To this the objection is made that it would be farcical to inaugurate a vigorous political crusade before the party has selected its standard bearer. So far as can be learned, the members of the national committee generally favor the May convention, which will necessitate the meeting of the committee in November. Washington, as usual, will be the place of meeting of the committee and Chicago is the favored place for the meeting of the convention.

The forthcoming meeting of the Republican National committee will consider one question of far-reaching importance to the party.

At the committee's last meeting which was held in this city in December, 1891, a resolution was introduced by Henry B. Payne, of Wisconsin, to base the apportionment of delegates to the National Convention on the number of votes cast by the Republican party at the preceding presidential election. The better part of one day's session was devoted to a consideration of the resolution which proved strong opposition from the Southern members, particularly, and the committee adjourned leaving it unsettled. It will be the most important business which will come before the committee when they reassemble. The sentiment in favor of this proposition seems to have grown rather than diminished during the interim. It was contended by Mr. Payne as well as by others who supported the resolution, that the committee as at present constituted, give to delegates from strong Democratic States an influence and power which is unfair to the Representatives from other States whose electoral vote is always cast for the Republican nominee. His contention was that the committee should be composed of delegates who represent the actual strength of the Republican party in the several States, and this was the only fair basis of apportionment. The Southern members argued that the Republican vote in their States was suppressed, and for that reason they could not, on the face of the returns, be given a representation in the convention that would correctly express their real strength.

One effect of such a rule would be to decrease to some extent, at the next convention, the representation from States like New York and Illinois, inasmuch as both commonwealths in 1892 cast their electoral vote for Mr. Cleveland. Such strong Republican States as Ohio, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania would retain their present representation, if in some cases, they did not exceed it. The proposition is, therefore, an interesting one and it is predicted that the committee will expend more time in its consideration than will be given even to the question as to which city shall secure the honor of holding the convention.

Silver and Gold.

The following from the Director of the Mint shows that the value of the silver output last year was but little over half of that of gold:

The Director of the Mint, R. E. Preston, estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year of 1894 to have approximated 8,780,518 fine ounces, of the value of $181,510,100, against $158,836,000 for 1893, showing an increase during the year of $22,674,000. The greatest increases in the production of gold during the year were: Africa, $11,400; Australia, $603,000; United States, $3,500,000; Mexico, $3,195,000.

Mr. Preston estimates the world's production of silver for 1894 at 165,918,338 fine ounces, of the coining value of $214,-481,000. The bullion value of the same at the average price, 61¼ cents, of silver for 1894 was $105,348,135, showing a difference between the coining and bullion value of $109,132,965. The increase in the production of silver in 1894 over 1893 was 722,000 ounces. The greatest increases in the production of silver were: Bolivia, $10,800,000; Mexico, $3,500,000; Peru, $2,-000,000; Chili, $1,400,000; Greece, $1,400,-000.

Both the production of silver and gold in 1894 exceeded that of any prior year in the world's history. Mr. Preston is of the opinion that his estimate of gold and silver production for 1894 is a conservative estimate, and he is of the opinion that were the exact facts known they would show an increase even greater than stated.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Legs and Feet.

"For about four years I was troubled with palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and swelling of the legs and feet. At times I would faint. I was treated by the best physicians in Savannah, Ga., with no relief. I then tried various Springs, without benefit. Finally I tried

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

also his Nerve and Liver Pills. *After beginning to take them I felt better.* I continued taking them and I am now in better health than for many years. Since my recovery I have gained fifty pounds in weight. I hope this statement may be of value to some poor sufferer."

E. B. SUTTON, Waya Station, Ga.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 27, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

A COOL PROPOSITION.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in a review of the political situation in the South, under the title "A Sure Way to Defeat Free Silver," points out that in the elections of this Fall the currency question will be prominent, and that it is of the last importance that, when Congress meets, the free-silver men should not be encouraged by the result of those elections. It says: "If candidates or nominations favoring" free coinage "could be defeated, it would have a material and very salutary effect on public opinion. The seats of several United States Senators are being contested in the South that might possibly be gained for advocates of a stable currency by a little judicious assistance on the part of the North. We cannot vote there, but we can send money, by means of which the work of educating the people could be continued—a work that is most effectively done in that section by public speaking at political meetings. The question we want to ask is, Why should not the sound-money candidate in each State, the one who appears to offer the best promise of success, be furnished the means for conducting his canvass?"

Now, what do the once free people of North Carolina think of this cool proposition to buy elections in the South against the popular will? What a galling thing it is to think that the money which has been wrung from the people by the robbery of protection laws, and then doubled in value by our vile currency laws, should be used to corrupt the people who have been rendered corruptible by the grinding poverty to which those laws have reduced them! The New York Times, one of the most "respectable" of the New York papers, objects to the Financial Chronicle's proposition on the ground that it would irritate the people of the South and produce the contrary effect from that intended, and was therefore bad policy. It does not condemn the corruption that lurks in such a project.

The proposition reveals the habit of mind of many of the modern possessors of wealth. It is, however, in the secret use of campaign funds that the danger lies. The purchase of the Italian Mission by the obscure plutocrat, Van Alen, by money contributed to the National Committee which was under contract to elect Mr. Cleveland, is an illustration. The President could see no wrong in that. At any rate, if he were not privy to the bargain, he condoned it by granting the appointment.

The people must take this matter in hand before corruption has rendered *them* impotent. As we have said repeatedly, there is no hope for the Republic unless we adopt laws requiring the publication, by executive committees as well as candidates, of sworn schedules of the whence and the whither of all funds received and disbursed.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Republican League convention met last week at Cleveland, Ohio. The Republican League is the republican equivalent of our National Association of Democratic Clubs. Much interest was excited over the attitude this convention might take on the burning question of the day. No one but an idiot could, if he thought, have expected this body to declare for silver at 16 to 1, but the Clevelandite goldbugs, foreseeing that the silver sentiment of the Western delegates would probably be too strong to permit the adoption of the usual republican straddle, have been industriously circulating statements that unless the convention declared for silver at 16 to 1 it would be a set back for silver. As the Clevelandites have control of a large part of the press, and are buying up more newspapers every day, they have made considerable impression upon the idiots—and also upon some who are not idiots, but have allowed their thinking apparatus to nod. The convention, however, took no action on the money question, sheltering itself behind an old provision of the League's consitution forbidding it to take any action calculated to influence the action of the regular republican party convention. But the proceedings developed a distinct cleavage upon the all-absorbing question, in which the Eastern delegates were joined by the rotten borough delegates from the South; and against these two factions the Western delegates were arrayed. Taken in connection with the outgiving of Chairman Carter, of the National Republican Committee, which we subjoin, the result is an unqualified victory for the democracy, for the democratic party is calculating upon offsetting the bolt of Mr. Cleveland and the goldbug "democrats" by accessions of Western republicans. The last thing democracy would wish for, of course, would be the adoption of a free silver platform by the republican organization. As we have said, however, no sensible person would expect that.

Here is what Chairman Carter said to a correspondent of the New York World in in explanation of the action of the convention:

"The court having disclaimed jurisdiction, the free coinage people did not feel called upon to press their suit. This refers the whole platform to the Republican convention of 1896. We believe then our party will declare to restore silver. Until they meet we decline to say what action our section of the country will take.

"The thoughtless persons who feel inclined to suggest that the Republican party can get along without the silver States would do well to reflect upon the fact that without the aid of the eighteen Republican Senators from the so-called silver States the Republican party can never hope to see any party purpose or principle crystalized into law and placed upon the statute books of the United States."

"ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM"

"Senator Brice, of Ohio," says the St. Louis Republic, "now holds the political caucuses of the Ohio Democracy at the Waldorf Hotel in New York," and it asks, "is Ohio a political annex to New York?" Certainly, as long as the democracy of Ohio permits its leaders to be bought by those whose interest lies in having it so. The circumstance is a reminder that our plutocracy has imported, along with the British gold standard, a bit of the great canker that knaws at the vitals of the "United" Kingdom. "Absentee landlordism" is at the bottom of all the woes of Ireland—and many of those of England, which houses the absent landlord. Ill fares the land in which the hateful custom is tolerated. As Ohio has thus become the pocket borough of Senator Brice, so North Carolina will become that of Minister Ransom, who, though living two thousand miles away in the foreign domain of Mexico, still retains the most important office in the gift of the democratic organization of this once proud State. A short time ago, when some one asked Senator Gorman when Senator Ransom's place on the national committee would be filled, he is reported to have replied that it would not be "safe, now, to make a change." That is to say, the democracy of North Carolina could not be trusted to select its own servants! The report, printed in the newspapers, has not been denied, and we take it to be true, but, whether true or not, it is a fact that Minister Ransom has not resigned his place as the State's representative on the national committee.

AN EXHAUSTED ORGAN.

What is the matter with the Charlotte Observer, our once puissant organ of Ransomism? It undertook to reprove the OBSERVER for insisting that you couldn't run a silver campaign with a goldbug leader. Last week we gave copious quotations from the speeches of Senator Ransom and the writings of our contemporary to prove that we were right. Instead of following up the battle it invited, it takes to scolding, by way of reply, thus:

"Happily for the Democratic party of North Carolina the Fayetteville Observer has not yet found an open endorser of its policy of intolerance and ostracism."

Now, it that be true, we have to say that this is not the first time the OBSERVER has been in that position of loneliness and yet has lived to see its course triumphantly sustained.

Let us see.

The OBSERVER sought, and, backed by Vance, its editor (a delegate on the spot) sought, to have the Chicago convention of 1884 eliminate, as unconstitutional, all recognition of the doctrine of protection from its platform. He was defeated in this—it was understood by the influence of Senator Ransom, a Randallite, who, as National Committeeman, was more influential than Vance. But he has lived to see that very doctrine become the party law, as declared at Chicago in 1892.

The OBSERVER was alone in the fight it made in 1892 to prevent the Tillmanization of North Carolina, and, though the error it fought against was condoned by Senator Ransom, it has lived to see its course almost universally approved.

The OBSERVER was alone when it took up the defense of Vance against the Charlotte Observer's attack upon him in the summer of '93, and during the bitter contest that followed it bore the brunt in North Carolina of the pitiless storm that beat upon that dying man and his friends for his patriotic course. But it has lived to see Vance's position and its defense of him triumphantly vindicated.

It ventures therefore to believe that it would survive the disability which its Charlotte contemporary now imputes to it of being without "an open endorser of its policy of intolerance and ostracism," if that were true; but we have an authority for denying its truth which even our contemporary must bow to. Listen:

OUT OF ITS OWN MOUTH.

The Charlotte Observer asserted that the Executive Committee had transcended its authority and usurped the power to "make a platform midway between two conventions and pass out the word that nobody must be nominated for President or Congress unless he stands upon it." The Raleigh News and Observer had asserted that the Committee's action was "in direct accord with the democratic State platform of 1894." To this the Charlotte Observer replied as follows:

[From the Charlotte Observer, May 30, 1895.]

"It is evident that the News and Observer has not read the resolutions carefully at all or it would never have said that they were 'in direct accord with the Democratic State platform of 1894.' *There is no hint in the platform at a boycott of sound money Democrats.*" ! !

If the resolutions of the Executive Committee, which advise this "boycott of sound money democrats," do not constitute an "open endorsement" of the OBSERVER'S "policy of intolerance and ostracism," in the name of goodness, what would?

STOP KICKING.

As our contemporary is unable to rebut the proof we have given of the unfitness of Senator Ransom to lead the North Carolina democracy in a silver campaign, we trust that it will think better of its recent course; acknowledge that, so long as it remains in the party, its duty requires it to submit to the will of the majority duly expressed; concede that 29 to 1 is a sufficient expression of a majority; and convey to its principal, General Ransom, in the interest of the party, a hint of the indelicacy of his present course.

REASONS FOR UNLOADING GENERAL RANSOM.

The hatred of the Democratic masses for General Ransom is not an unreasoning one. They regard him as untrustworthy, for the following among other reasons:

1. He voted for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, Vance voting against it.

2. He voted against the first resolution to investigate the sugar scandal, Vance voting for it.

3. He voted to confirm the Mugwump Hornblower, Vance voting against it.

4. He voted to confirm the Bolter, Peckham, Vance voting against it.

5. He voted to confirm the office-purchaser, Van Alen, Vance voting against it.

6. He solemnly promised the voters of North Carolina in his speeches on the stump in 1894 that as soon as Congress convened silver should be made equal with gold under the law, and yet he voted against the only bill designed to effectuate that purpose which was presented for his consideration by the regular democratic machinery of the Senate.

1. His appointment as Minister to Mexico and his acceptance thereof were unlawful acts, he having been a member of Congress when the pay of the office was increased.

8. His retention of his place as national committeeman for North Carolina, notwithstanding his removal beyond the political domain in which his services are to be exercised, is unprecedented and contrary to good manners. The party resents the assumption which the act implies that it is incapable of managing its own affairs.

We may add that the OBSERVER gave Senator Ransom its cordial support up to his vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and his warfare against Vance.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Read Col. Sutton's interesting history of the 18th Regiment.

* * *

We learn that Senator Jarvis's address before the University of Tennessee, delivered at the commencement there, the other day, is spoken of by the Tennessee press in the highest terms. Senator Jarvis is good at other things beside speaking. He made one of the best Governors the State ever had.

* * *

The Charlotte Observer calls Cleveland a democrat and the Atlanta Constitution a populist! The Constitution is the only thing that prevents Georgia from going populist or republican. As to the President, the N. Y. Sun calls him a populist because he favored an income tax. He certainly is not a democrat; he removed the last, lingering doubt on that score when he refused to vote for Hill, the regular nominee of his (?) party. Most people call him a republican.

* * *

The goldbug papers made much of some alleged robberies of delegates that took place at the late Illinois democratic convention at Springfield. By some inexplicable mental process, unknown to any but a gold crank's mind, they deduced the conclusion that the act of the robber conveyed a taint of robbery to the robbed. Now comes retribution. Goldbug General McAlpine, of Gov. Morton's staff, president of the Republican League that assembled on Thursday last at Cleveland, Ohio, "had not been in town," so the local chronicler said, "two hours before he was robbed of a gold watch valued at $1,000." According to the Cleveland goldbug logic, General McAlpine becomes henceforth a highly "suspicious" character.

Mrs. Henrietta Morris Dowd, wife of Mr. J. C. Dowd and mother of Mr. W. C. Dowd, editor of the Charlotte Times, died at her home in that city last week. The deceased lady, who was Miss Rives, of Chatham, had long been a devout member of the Baptist church.

Carlisle's Silly Propositions.

The renegade Mr. Carlisle laid down five propositions which the goldbug papers began to fly from their mastheads until their inanity was exposed. Senator Stewart gives them a deathblow thus:

In his Bowling Green speech, Secretary Carlisle laid down these five propositions:

"First. There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis.

Second. There is not a gold standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver all along with gold.

Third. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States has; and

Fifth. There is not a silver standard country in the world to-day where the laboring man receives fair pay for his day's work."

In reply, Senator Stewart laid down these five propositions:

First. There is not a free coinage country to-day that is not more prosperous than at any other time during its recorded history.

Second. There is not a gold standard country in the world, except France and Germany, that recognizes silver as standard money, but all gold standard countries require its redemption in gold and treat it as credit money. There is not a gold standard country in the world that is not in greater financial distress than at any other time in its history.

Third. There is not a silver country in the world whose silver does not maintain stability of prices and secure the greater prosperity. All Europe is combining against Japan because her silver basis has made her a dangerous competitor; and, if she continues as at present, with Europe on a gold basis, the manufacturing interests of Europe and the United States will be transferred to the East, with Japan in the lead.

Fourth. There is not a silver standard country in the world that was not ruined centuries ago by the few, who absorbed the wealth of the masses, and organized serfdom and slavery, from which those countries are now slowly emerging by means of the increasing value of silver money; and, if present conditions continue, there will, in the near future be liberty in the East and slavery in the West. The forces which created slavery in the East are now operating in the West, and the inflow of new money which liberated the West is now reviving civilization in the East. The combination of Europe against Japan to destroy her prosperity and enslave her by force of arms, is a recognition of the vitalizing influence of abundant metallic money in the Orient. Slaves and wild Indians do not require the same amount of money per capita as the more civilized people. It is true that the Asiatics have less money than we; but it is not true that these conditions will continue. On the contrary, the shrinking volume of money in the gold standard countries is forcing the people to the condition of the Fourteenth Century, in Europe, when there was no money to circulate, and is increasing the supply of money in the Orient, where the people are emerging from barbarism, as Europe did in the sixteenth Century, from the inflow of gold from Mexico and South America.

Fifth. There is not a silver standard country in the world where employment is not more abundant, and labor better paid, than at any other time during the last five centuries. There is not a gold standard country in the world where the laboring classes are not suffering more for want of employment and prompt payment of wages than at any other time during the present century. It is true that the conspiracy to demonetize silver has not been long enough in operation to place the masses of the United States on as low a level as the Asiatics; but it is equally true that the money system now at work throughout the world, if maintained, must, in the near future, reduce them to that level, and must in time elevate the Asiatics so that they will have a larger per capita of money than the slaves of the Western world.

He Can't Tell the Truth.

Atlanta Constitution.

As our readers ought to know by this time, the campaign in favor of the single gold standard—the monarchial measure of values—is based wholly on fraud, falsehood and deception. No matter how high the character of the man who places himself behind it, he is driven by all the facts and circumstances to falsification and deception. He cannot help himself. He cannot defend the single gold standard and stick to the truth.

Take the case of John Griffin Carlisle. We have every reason to believe that he went into the Cleveland cabinet with the highest purposes. Previous to that time he had described with prophetic eloquence the baleful effects of gold monometallism in this country—he had correctly described the surreptitious demonetization of silver as "the greatest crime of this or any other age," and he had stood up manfully for the rights and interests of the people, as opposed to the selfish greed of Shylockism.

But Mr. Carlisle now finds that his place in the cabinet depends on the facility with which he makes his own opinions subservient to those of the man who has determined to sacrifice the prosperity of the people to the avarice of the money power. He finds—to his great embarrassment, it is to be hoped—that his place depends on a stumping tour in his native state to defend and unhold the very system that he so eloquently denounced. He finds that he is compelled to resort to subterfuge and deception in order to make a decent, or even an indecent, argument in behalf of the single gold standard. Thus we find Mr. Carlisle, in his third speech in Kentucky, as reported in the organs that are friendly to the British gold standard, making this statement:

Mr. Carlisle spoke mainly of how the United States could not alone maintain free coinage and made a most lucid explanation of the evils which, he said, would follow the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He cited the case of the trade dollar and its fall in value, although it bore the dollar stamp of the mint, and said the standard dollar of to-day would go the same way should a free coinage law be enacted.

Now, the impression that is here sought to be conveyed is as false as anything could well be that is devoid of truth. Mr. Carlisle knew the statement was false when he made it—if he did so far forget himself as to make it. The trade dollar was provided for by the demonetization act of 1873, and was the stalking horse for the whole scheme of silver demonetization. The trade dollar was substituted for the standard dollar, and the pretence was that it was intended to compete with the Mexican dollar in our eastern trade, especially in China. Its legal tender quality was limited to $5 in domestic transactions, although it contained eight grains more of silver than the standard silver dollar, which was at that time worth 3 cents more in the market than the gold dollar.

When business men awoke to the fact that silver had been demonetized and the mints closed against its unlimited coinage the price of the metal fell to a point where it became profitable to coin the trade dollar for use in limited payments in domestic trade. Congress was then induced to prohibit the coinage of these trade dollars, and this was accompanied by the withdrawal of even the limited legal tender function of the few trade dollars then in circulation. Immediately, these coins were refused in retail trade, and were soon rejected altogether because they were no longer legal tender. The mere stamp of the government counted for nothing whatever. The legal tender fiat of the government—a fiat which says "this is my money, which shall be received for all public and private dues"—is what gives money its exchangeable value. The trade dollar ceased to be money when its limited legal tender function was abolished, and was worth no more than bullion. Subsequently, in response to a public protest, congress redeemed the trade dollars at their nominal value, and some $7,000,000 were presented at the treasury and recoined into legal tender standard dollars, which lacked eight grains of containing as much silver as the trade dollars which they redeemed.

The trade dollar fell to the value of bullion silver for one reason only—namely, because the law which made it money and gave it value was repealed. Thus, while 7,000,000 of trade dollars were worth no more than silver bullion, more than 300,000,000 of standard dollars, containing each eight grains less of silver, were maintained by law at a parity with gold. They were never redeemable in gold until Calico Charles Foster, at the dictation of Wall street, so ruled, and they are now redeemable in gold by law. But their parity is maintained by the law that makes them legal tender.

We end as we started out, by saying that no man can argue for the British gold standard without entering upon a career of falsification.

Senator Jarvis at Raleigh.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Hon. Thomas J. Jarvis and wife spent yesterday in Raleigh on their way home from Tennessee where the ex-Senator delivered the oration at the close of the University of Tennessee, of which Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., is president.

The ex-Senator's faith in silver is strong and firm and he believes that bimetallism is bound to win.

"How did you find the silver sentiment in Tennessee?"

"I happened, replied Senator Jarvis, to be in Knoxville at the time when the Memphis convention was in session and the fact of the Memphis Convention being in session naturally gave a silver turn to that of the conversation among gentlemen. I talked with a great many who are strong silver advocates and a great many who are not. The concurrent opinion seemed to be that the towns and cities were divided on the question but that in the country the sentiment was overwhelmingly for silver, but that taking the State at large a very large majority of the Democrats were for silver. But for my engagement at Knoxville I would have attended the Memphis convention."

"What do you think will be the result of that Convention upon the silver movement?"

"I think," wast he reply, "the general effect of the convention upon the silver section of the country will be favorable. I think the more the question is discussed the stronger it will become and the more apparent that the South and West must come together in '96 and that the Democratic party furnish the bond of union.

"It has been suggested in North Carolina," he continued, "that a silver convention ought to be held this summer."

"What is your opinion about the necessity for such a convention at this time?"

"But for the fact," he replied, "that the Democratic party in North Carolina in '94 made a clear cut declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, I would favor the calling of a convention to take the sentiment of the party on that question. My idea is that the declaration of a party made at one convention stands as the declaration of that party until another convention meets, so that the declaration of our party made in '94 is just as effective and binding now as if it had been made yesterday. I therefore cannot see why the silver men should favor the calling of a convention this year. If the few men in the State who are opposed to silver think there has been any change of sentiment or that they can reverse the judgment of the party on that question, they should be the movers, if anyone, in calling the convention, but I take it that it must be apparent to anyone that the overwhelming sentiment of the Democrats in this State is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and that the calling of a convention to pass upon that subject would simply be a waste of time."

"What do you think of the prospects of the Democrats carrying North Carolina in '96?"

"I believe," said the Senator, "our success in '96 depends very largely upon ourselves. If we stand firmly by silver in our declarations in our State Convention and present to the people candidates who are known to be steadfast advocates of silver, I do not believe it will be possible for the Republicans and Populists to fuse against us, and without fusion such as we had in '94 I do not believe the Democratic party can be beaten in the State. Whatever may be the outcome of our fight over the silver question in the National Convention of the Democratic party, it seems to me very certain that the Republicans will make a declaration and nominate a candidate that cannot satisfy the silver element either in the Republican or Populist party in North Carolina, and that it will be impossible under these circumstances for the Populists and Republicans to fuse in '96. If the Democratic party will show the people by its acts as well as its words that it is the friend of the people, and that it means to stand by them in this fight for financial reform until the battle is won by the people, no matter whether it shall be in '96 or 1900, or even after that. I think we can win back many who have left us and save the State from the curse of another such Legislature as we had last winter."

Late But Interesting.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

A Brahmin from Oriental lands visited the great Chicago exposition in 1893. He returned to his home and wrote his impressions and observations for the Asiatic Quarterly Review. We read it and several months ago prepared what follows, but it has been laid aside from time to time to make room for perhaps more important discussion. He presents his views in a clear, orderly way and gives an excellent glimpse of what he saw, covering very much the whole field. He makes some very clever hits at our civilization. The following is too good to be overlooked. He writes:

"Steel armor plates and breech loading guns of enormous sizes and powers stare at you with their ominous looks, and inform you that the present civilization has not been successful in abolishing the profession of freebooters, because instead of small associations we have large ones, each of which consists of one nation or more. The innocent Siamese or the ignorant African, the red Indian or the passive Hindu, is driven to accept one of the two alternatives, either to give up the fruits of his labor or to end his existence, whenever lawless Might finds it pleasant to civilize its victims, under the shelter of the law that: "they have no rights who cannot successfully maintain them."

Coming from a Hindu from the far East that is a stern rebuke in the way so-called civilized nations deal with weaker powers. What nation on the globe is approximately near to being Christianized? The wise Brahmin is amazed to see women wearing bird's feathers and skins of animals, knowing that they are killed to supply them. He says "the fair sex should be the source of gentleness, purity and kindness."

This enlightened Brahmin is a strong friend of education, and praises this country for educating the children. He is, however, at fault in supposing this is done by the Federal Government. It is the work of the States. His views are so advanced, so wise, so judicious, that Pagan as he is and without Christ, he puts to shame many an American legislator and many a voter. He says among other things:

"In free and liberal education alone lies the safety of a real republic. It can never die or deteriorate so long as the citizens are kept alive to their duties. They will have no danger from within and none from without. What potentate would be so foolish as to conceive the idea of sacrificing money and time for the conquest of a people whose spirit recognizes no superior except the Almighty? The government that either positively or negatively excludes any class of its subjects from sharing in the benefits of education must be tyrannical."

He mentions seeing one pump with a capacity to raise ten million gallons of water in an hour. Studying the Anthropological Building he saw that the ancient peoples played the same games, worshipped similar deities, &c., and then makes this swipe at the Darwinian theory, taken up by Drummond, that "here Darwin's theory is supported only by the skeletons of tailless monkeys." We would like, if space allowed, to copy much that he says of the treatment of women in his heathen land as contrasted with their treatment here. The status of woman in his country is better than that here according to his partial showing. We copy a few sentences to let your readers see what this able Oriental says of American and English civilization as shown in the homes of the people. He says:

"Though our women are almost illiterate, our home happiness is more enduring, more elevating, and more sincere, than what is found in England. Competition for husbands is as keen amongst English women, as for civil appointments amongst the educated Indians. In the poorer classes the wife marries dress and the husband "home;" in the well-to-do classes the husband marries wealth or influence or both, and the wife marries the prefix "Mrs." to show to her sisters that she has made a successful haul, of course with due regard to her position in "Society." It may be one in a hundred where heart marries heart. Marriage is a contract of sale of goods which are to be delivered by instalments for a valuable consideration to be paid from date to date."

He bites like acid. It applies to a great many cases among civilized nations. The Brahmin praises the Great Show as a wonderful achievement and is captivated by the excellent behavior of the people of the many States and nations. He thinks that the more such fairs are held the better will it be for the world.

E. T. Y.

A Man with a Memory.

A correspondent of the New York World writes as follows:

The nation will for a long while dispense with a party which, regarding the most important matter—trusts—has broken every promise made and has cheated and deceived its most loyal supporters. On no vital issue did Cleveland receive such a number of votes as he got by his protests against monopolies and trusts. Once re-elected he dropped with graceful convenience into the soft cushions so bountifully supplied by the money sharks and industrial slave-traders, and stayed there, too. Not one man of the thousands who listened to his arguments in Lenox Lyceum would have voted for him had he declared there and then that a corporation lawyer would be chosen to attack trusts. [The writer is probably mistaken. The party will dispense with the man, and then the nation will accept the party again.—OBS.]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Silver and the Revised Statutes.

Silver dollars are legal tenders for all debts, except where there are contracts otherwise stipulating.

By the Sherman revisal of the coinage laws of the United States in 1873, the coinage of silver dollars was no longer authorized by law. Before that, from nearly the beginning of our government down to the day when the United States Revised Statutes took effect, the silver dollar was the unit of value, the only unit of value in the United States. It was coined by the government from 371 14 grains of pure silver and one ninth of alloy, making the dollar a 412 1-2 grain coin.

By the revised statutes of 1873 (enacted in that year, and published in book-form in 1874) the silver dollar ceased to be coined by the government mints, and legal tender function was taken away from all silver coins when offered in greater amounts than $5, of which the gold dollar should not form a part.

The silver dollar having, as described, ceased to be the unit of value in the United States, it became necessary to make some other coin that unit. So the revisal of 1873 enacted that the gold dollar, which had never before been so and had repeatedly been changed in its weight by act of Congress, was declared to be the unit of value of the United States. The language of the law of 1873 is:

"The gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, shall be the unit of value," etc., etc.

In another place, the revisal declares that "the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy."

This makes the coined gold dollar containing 25.8 grains of standard gold contain 23.22 grains of pure gold.

By the Bland act of 1878 the silver dollars were made legal tender for the payment of all debts, "except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract," without limit of the amount tendered. This provision of law has never been changed.

Exposition Notes.

The general council of Philadelphia, at its session last Thursday, decided by a unanimous vote to send the Liberty bell to Atlanta. Some months ago the management of the Exposition asked for the bell, but the request was refused. The matter has been put to the Philadelphia council in a new light since the legislature of Pennsylvania decided to make a State exhibit at the Cotton States and International Exposition, and this unanimous action of the council in favor of taking the Liberty bell to Atlanta was the result.

Dr. Daniel C. Gillman, president of Johns Hopkins University, has accepted the position of Chief of the Department of Awards for the Cotton States and International Exposition. This is a guarantee of the high merit upon which the awards will be based. President Collier has sought to make the Department of Awards the best ever organized in America, and in securing the services of Dr. Gillman, he feels that he has succeeded. The name of Dr. Gillman commands respect all over the world.

United States Senator A. O. Bacon, has tendered the Board of Women Managers of the Cotton States and International Exposition, the use of a beautiful lot on Peachtree street, near the corner of Wilson avenue, for the erection of a hotel, intended for the accommodation of women, and to be conducted by the women of the Exposition Board. The lot is within convenient distance of the main entrance to the Exposition, and has a delightfully cool and pleasant location.

A Fine Entertainment.

Correspondence of the Observer.

During the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Convention in Boston, it is proposed to sing that cheerful song, "Marching through Georgia." Quite appropriate! "Old Cump" Sherman and his corps of Bummers sang this refreshing, delightful song as they marched and pillaged and sacked and burned. It is fine sentiment and music for people to sing who are trying to get away from the devil. Of course let the convention howl to its heart's content. Then let them sing that soulful melody, "John Brown's soul is marching on." If they have not enough of music and patriotism by that time let them sing Barlow Bigelow's Massachusett's anthem of praise, so popular in the past, "The Desire's Success in Kidnapping African Negroes." Then we will have a medley as well as rare melody. By way of entertainment let John Brown's address as he was about to enter Virginia on his murderous expedition be read standing, to be followed by Sherman's account of the burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and his Order creating a Corps of Bummers, which is to be found in Draper's (Northern) History of the War. All this will make a fine entertainment in 1895 for Christian Endeavor members.

E. T. Y.

Nuggets of Gold (with a Silver application) from the Atlanta Constitution.

The New York Mercury, which is one of the most ably edited newspapers in New York, is engaged in pouring a daily broadside of hot shot into the money power. This cannot go on. The goldbugs will have to buy out The Mercury, lock, stock and barrel, just as they bought out the papers at Birmingham and Nashville.

Henry Watterson says he hasn't written a financial article in twenty years. Nevertheless he is willing to vote for a republican rather than support the policy which made his paper famous as the champion of the people.

Old Uncle Tommy Hitchcock, of The New York Sun, really believes in the free coinage of silver, but he doesn't want to miss his weekly lunch with the bankers.

The most remarkable fact in the history of journalism is the hypnotic influence which Uncle Tommy Hitchcock has acquired over Editor Dana.

The Georgia goldbugs and cuckoos now claim that it is undemocratic to declare that you won't vote for John Sherman for any office.

TO YOUNG WIVES

WE OFFER A REMEDY WHICH INSURES SAFETY TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mothers' Friend"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND RISK.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.—J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Object of the Bimetallic League.

Senator Harris says that the Bi-Metallic League organized at Memphis will be purely a Democratic organization, formed for the purpose of securing a perfect organization of silver Democrats in the country and controlling the utterance of the next National Democratic convention upon the financial question. He says that the great majority of the people are in favor of free coinage, but unless they organize, it will be impossible for them to make the next platform.

Druggists say that their sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla exceed those of all others. There is no substitute for Hood's.

Not many business houses in these United States can boast of fifty years' standing. The business of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose incomparable Sarsaparilla is known and used everywhere, has passed its half-centennial and was never so vigorous as at present.

Ayer's Pills promote the natural motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, and liver complaint, these pills have no equal. Every dose effective.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WANTED.—Corresponding agent in every town, to report on parties regarding opening or refitting Saloons, by the largest Saloon manufacturers in the world. Good man can make $5,000. ROTHSCHILDS, 739 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED.—An energetic young man to travel and sell goods to the trade; highest commission on salary. A new scheme and a good seller. Address with stamp, CHAS. A. ROBINSON & CO., Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Say Boy, what time does that eight o'clock train leave? I dunno—bout sixty minutes past seven I believe. Why don't you git a Rand-McNally Guide?

REMOVAL.—T. C. Whitfield has moved his Barber Shop to the stand formerly occupied by the Southern Express Co., and located between Pemberton's Book Store and the Ice Factory.

"ANTI SKEET" TABLETS FOR DESTROYING Mosquitoes, Moths, etc., in a pleasant and harmless aroma. 10c. a box at MCDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

THE BEST ICE CREAM, ANY FLAVOR.—Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Chocolate, Banana made to order. Orders for Cream for Sunday must be given on Saturday. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay St.

ICE CREAM AND CAKE SERVED AT MY Parlors daily. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay Street.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—We have arranged with Mr. J. R. Hiatt, to handle our milk. It will be shipped to him fresh every day, and you will find it first-class in every respect. Very respectfully, RIVERSIDE FARM, Ore Hill, N. C.

The **INDUSTRIA CUBANA,** a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The **GELIC** with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received. H. R. HORNE.

Mr. Wm. M. Wilson
Pullman, W. Va.

Better Than For Years

Hood's Sarsaparilla Demonstrates Its Merits,

A scrofulous or catarrhal condition of the intestines is often the prime cause of chronic diarrhœa, and when the tissues are built up and healed by the pure blood made by Hood's Sarsaparilla, a cure is effected. Read this: "I believe it my duty to tell what benefit I have received from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with chronic diarrhœa for four years, and

Severe Pains in the Back

of my head and also in my side. I was treated by two leading physicians, but found no relief. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I commenced taking the medicine last May and have taken over seven bottles. I found relief after taking the first bottle and now feel better than I have for years." WILLIAM M. WILSON, Pullman, West Virginia.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Mr. I. W. Harper, the famous Distiller, of Nelson County, Ky., Agent, for his superb Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky.

This announcement is of importance to every one, for it insures to them for the future one of the purest, most delicate, and most celebrated Whiskies in the world, and those who will take the trouble hereafter to demand the "I. W. HARPER WHISKY" need have no fear that its moderate use will injure health or disposition.

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MOSQUITOES —AND— **MOTHS** —ARE— **INSTANTLY KILLED** —WITH— **"ANTI-SKEET" WAFERS.**

10 CENTS.

ALL DRUGGISTS OR FROM THE NATIONAL SOLICITING COMPANY, NO. 96 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
5-9-95 3m

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is the most delicate facial soap in existence, leaves the skin soft and velvety. Absolutely pure and highly medicated. Two large cakes in a package, 25 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil *Horse Brand* is the most powerful and penetrating liniment in existence for external use only, for man or beast. Sprains, bruises, swellings, rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago. Large bottles, 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros, Fayetteville, N. C.

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

ASSIGNEE'S CLOSING SALE
—OF—
SUMMER DRY GOODS.

E. J. Lilly is determined

—TO CLOSE OUT ALL OF THE—
Strictly Summer Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN THE STOCK OF ROSE & LEAK.

The cost of an article will not be considered as these goods must be converted into CASH.

BLACK GOODS.

In this line you can buy for half its value as the following quotation of prices will attest:

50 cts. all-wool Tamise, one yard wide. 25
75 " " " " " " 37½
80 " " " 40 inches wide. 40

The above goods are especially adapted for summer dresses and are considered very much cooler than lawns.

Also a full line of Nun's Veiling at half price.

ALL-WOOL GRENADINE

in stripe and plaids for 37½c. former price 90c.

FIGURED ORGANDIES.

A beautiful line of the above goods will be closed at 9

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 27, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
On A. C. L.			
North Bound,	10:55 a m	10:57 a m	10:27 a m
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	12:15 p m	12:45 p m	12:15 p m
South Bound,	2:15 p m	2:45 p m	2:15 p m
"Benett's Div	10:55 a m	4:35 p m	4:10 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Wicker—Arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.			
	11:00 a m	11:00 a m	11:00 a m
Depart	12:00 m	12:00 m	12:00 m
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAS. GLOVER—Wanted.
PRINTER—Situation Wanted.
JOHN W. THOMPSON—Jackson Springs.
IRA T. TURLINGTON—Turlington Institute.
W. A. HARRIS—Virginia College—4th page.
C. F. & Y. V. R'y—Change of Schedule—4th page.
J. A. MCARTHUR—Lumber Bridge High School.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Over 5,000 Cotton Presses.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Mowers, Rakes, Lime, &c.
A. S. HUSKE—Commission Merchant and Headquarters for Truckers Supplies.

Mr. R. W. Fischer has been appointed Secretary for the Receiver of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, to succeed the late Jno. M. Rose.

Miss Laura Banks entertained a number of friends at the residence of Col. Starr on Haymount, last Thursday evening.

The new house that Mr. Thornton is building to replace the one burned in Thornton block, Maiden Lane, is nearing completion.

There are an unusual number of dragon flies this summer, hence the prediction that mosquitoes will be few.

Large consignments of telegraph poles are seen to pass through Fayetteville by rail en route to points north.

Gen. LeDuc, Receiver of the defunct People's National Bank, is now paying another dividend of 5 per cent. This makes 60 per cent. that has been paid in all.

Mr. Thornton will soon tear down the store known as the Hurt store, next to Novitzky's, and put a handsome new building in its place.

Married.

In Fayetteville, N. C., in the Drug Store of Sedberry & Sons, on Wednesday, June 26th, 1895 James Rainor to Miss Silphia C. Summerlin, all of Carver's Creek Township, Cumberlahd county.

C. B. Newberry has moved his buggy, wagon and horse-shoeing shops to Endon, N. C. Mr. Newberry has been in the business here for many years, and we cheerfully recommend him to the people of that place as being a "hustler" in his business.

Our thanks are due for an invitation to the Seventh Annual Convention Tournament of the North Carolina State Firemen's Association at Newbern August 6th to 9th. The members of the Department from this city are hard at work getting themselves in condition to compete for honors at the Tournament. Capt. J. D. McNeill is President of the State Association.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association will take place at Morehead City on July 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy, for the examination of candidates, will be held at the same place on July 9th at 9 o'clock A. M.

Exchanges please copy.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

Mrs. J. B. Worth, the Secretary, requests us to state that there will be a meeting of the Ladies' Memorial Association on Friday afternoon at six o'clock, in the parlors of the Hotel LaFayette. A full attendance is expected as business of importance will be transacted.

The ladies are also requested to meet at Pemberton's book store on Monday morning at ten o'clock.

At a regular convention of Cumberland Lodge No. 5 K. of P. held Tuesday evening 25th instant., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Dr. J. W. McNeill, C. C,
H. L. Cook, V. C.
I. C. Bond, P.
H. R. Novitzky, M. of W.
B. R. Huske, M. at A.
R. F. Amos, I. G.
R. W. Powers, O. G.

We are glad to know that Mr. J. R. Williams, who has been quite sick, is rapidly improving.

Death of Mrs. Lucy Carver.

Died at the residence of her son, Capt. J. T. Watts, in Raleigh, on the morning of the 23rd inst., Mrs. Lucy Ann Winslow Carver, aged 91 years and 1 month—born May 29, 1804, on the old homestead near the mouth of Rockfish, Cumberland county. She was the daughter of George Washington Evans, and grand-daughter of Theophilus Evans, one of the signers of the "Liberty Point" Declaration of Independence, June, 1775, and also granddaughter of John Elwell, a Revolutionary soldier in General Greene's army.

Her first husband was Thomas Watts, sheriff of Orange county. She resided many years during his life time at Chapel Hill. Her last husband was Isham Carver, a veteran of the war of 1812. Her surviving children are Wm. C. Watts, of St. Louis, and Joseph T. Watts, of Raleigh.

She was among the last links that connect us with almost the entire century. A woman of decided intellectual endowments, a genial happy disposition, a most entertaining conversationalist and withal a devout humble Christian. True to the tenets of her church, "she went about doing good." Her charity was boundless. None knew her but to love her; and now after so long a life, with all its vicissitudes, she passes to that "innumerable throng who went from great tribulations, and washed their robe in the blood of the Lamb"—rewarded with a crown of glory—studded with countless gems of her good works.

"Fell Upon Sleep."

At the ebb tide of man's twenty fours of wearing toil and carking care—at midnight of the 21st inst.—Mrs. Carrie Winburn passed away at her residence on Person street in this city, leaving to her devoted husband, motherless children and mourning friends—tempering the grief with which so sore a loss must burden the heart—the sweet incense of a life consecrated to her Maker by constant and faithful work in the church and self-sacrificing devotion to the happiness of the loved ones about the home fireside.

In the tender words of her pastor, she was "an inspiration" to her husband, making upon her boys "such an impress as must result from a noble and consecrated womanhood," and "enshrining in the memory of her girls the holy influence of her life." May the God whom she so well served comfort those whom His hand hath chastened.

The funeral services took place from the First Baptist Church at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, Rev. J. H. Edwards officiating, and attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, the Sunday school paying respect to the memory of the deceased by entering the church in a body.

A Great Enterprise.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railway is to soon have a valuable connection. It is a railroad to connect with the Wilmington branch, about twenty miles from this city, and to run through Sampson, Duplin, Wayne and possibly other counties. The Manufacturers' Record says:

The North State Lumber company, a corporation composed of W. H. Bosley, J. M. Denison, C. F. Pitt and others, of Baltimore, is preparing to open up an extensive tract of pine and cypress land which it owns in southeastern North Carolina.

The timber is in Sampson, Duplin and Wayne counties principally. The company proposes to build a standard guage railroad line through this section from Goldsboro to a point on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley road about twenty miles from Fayetteville.

While the railroad is intended specially to haul the timber, its connection with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley will give the former an entrance into Goldsboro and an opportunity to ship coal to that city and New Berne.

Right of way for the line has been secured for most of the distance, and construction work may be commenced in a few weeks. This is said to be one of the largest short leaf-pine tracts in North Carolina. It also has a large quantity of cypress.

Good for 71st.

A reliable gentleman of 71st told us yesterday of a marvelous but no doubt true incident. He said that while fishing the other day he saw a black snake, about four feet long, poke its head into the hollow of a tree, then pull it out, turn deliberately around, back its tail into the hole, and after a little skirmishing, bring out three young rabbits in the coils. The gentleman killed the snake and two of the rabbits scampered off, the other one having been crushed to death.

Death to Hawks.

In an interview with Mr. W. C. Fields, of Idaho, last Tuesday, he exhibited the claws of seventeen chicken hawks that he had trapped since March 1st on his farm. Many chickens that were lost to him, were no doubt the prey of the hawks. He uses the Victor steel trap No. 1. These he fastens to poles placed at intervals over the open fields where they thus afford stands that the hawks will readily alight upon. Mr. Fields suggests that this plan be adopted by all who are annoyed by these birds.

A Fayetteville Girl in South Carolina.

The Greenville News, of South Carolina, in its account of the celebration of the first anniversary of the Excelsior Literary Society of the Greenville College for Women, has the following to say of the accomplished daughter of Mr. W. D. McNeill, a former Fayettevillian:

"Platonie Love," recitation by Miss Irene McNeill, was one of the features of the evening and was rendered with force, effect and taste which gave indisputable evidence of the talent of the young lady herself and of the ability of her instructress in elocution, Mrs. T. B. Hayne.

Sprinkling the Streets.

Several of our public-spirited and enterprising merchants, *pro bono publico*, have tapped the water main with a view of sprinkling the streets. This is a capital thing for the people who frequent the thoroughfares. One mistake has been made, however, which renders these efforts to suppress the dust somewhat futile. The main has, except in one or two instances, been tapped by a pipe instead of larger, and the stream thrown is far too small to do the work. Should others follow the example let the pipe be larger.

Fayetteville at the Grand Lodge K. of P.

Supreme Representative W. S. Cook, Grand Representative R. O. Whitaker, and Grand Inner Guard D. A. McMillan returned Friday afternoon from Mt. Airy, where they represented Cumberland Lodge No. 5, the banner Lodge of North Carolina, at the annual convention of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias at that place. These gentlemen report a large and enthusiastic meeting of that splendid organization, the personnel of which, they claim, is equal to any organized body in the world, of whatsoever name. The present membership in North Carolina is 3,800, and from this number two are chosen to represent North Carolina at the Supreme Lodge, which meets next year at Minneapolis, Minn. Cumberland Lodge No. 5 enjoys the honor of having had selected from her membership one of the two, in the person of our esteemed townsman, Col. W. S. Cook. Mr. D. A. McMillan was also advanced from Outer to Inner Guard.

The following are the new Grand Lodge officers:

Chas. A. Webb, Grand Chancellor.
Washington Catlett, Grand Vice Chancellor.
S. B. Bundy, Grand Prelate.
H. T. Hutson, Grand Master at Arms.
D. A. McMillan, Grand Inner Guard.
Mr. Hawkins, Grand Outer Guard.
Asheville, N. C., was chosen as the next meeting place, and the third Tuesday in June at 8 o'clock P. M. the time.

Meeting of the Citizens in Behalf of the Confederate Monument.

In accordance with the request of Mr. J. M. Lamb, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, a citizens' meeting was held at the Court House on Monday, June 24th, 1895, at 5:30 P. M., for the purpose of expressing the sense of the community as to the best use to be made of the site of the old court house.

Mr. Lamb explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, Hon. A. D. McGill was called to the chair and Cyrus Murphy was elected secretary.

On motion, Messrs. J. H. Myrover, H. R. Horne, W. F. Campbell and others addressed the meeting.

Messrs. A. A. McKethan, McD. Geddie, D. H. Ray and H. McD. Robinson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cheerfully joins in the application of the Ladies' Memorial Association to the Board of County Commissioners, for the use of the site of the old court house for the purpose of erecting thereon a suitable monument to the memory of the Confederate dead of Cumberland County.

The following resolution was introduced by Maj. A. A. McKethan, and was adopted:

Resolved, That the Ladies of the Memorial Association be requested to present in a body the resolution adopted by this meeting to the County Commissioners at their regular meeting in July, and to urge the adoption of the petition.

A Sensible and Proper Hearted People.

The Wilmington Dispatch, which is the best and most consistent exponent of the silver doctrine of democracy among the State papers that come to this office, is receiving its reward, we are glad to see, from the appreciative people whom it serves. It is pleasant to read this in its Monday's issue:

"It has been very gratifying to the Dispatch the past few days to have so many of its interested readers, both white and colored, come into the office, pay their subscriptions and congratulate us on the open, strong fight it is now making for silver and the cause of the people. There is nothing honest men admire more than candor and outspoken sentiment. The Dispatch was not born to "straddle the fence," or hedge about upon any public question, local, state or national. It aims to be the tribune of the people, the friend of the toiling masses. Its editors and owners belong to that class, and hope never to see the day when they shall forget it, or be ashamed to own it to all the world."

The Dispatch, as many of our town readers no doubt know, is edited by Mr. R. K. Bryan, Jr., a gentleman who is a democrat, indeed, and who writes uncommonly good sense and good English.

Meeting of Board of Audit and Finance.

A meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance was held June 24th. Present: J. D. McNeill, D. H. Ray and S. C. Rankin.

Bills were rendered from the Board of Aldermen and were concurred in as follows:

J. A. Worth, printing,	$ 5 00
A. J. Cook, 200 brick,	1 50
J. M. Martin, street machine work,	103 50
Street force, including convicts,	19 89
Four weeks,	122 38

The matter of the salary of city attorney was again returned to the Board of Aldermen without approval, for the reasons given when last returned. The Board is willing to a conference on the subject in order to try and reconcile the matter.

At a joint meeting, June 26th, the matter of city attorney and his salary was discussed, but no satisfactory solution was reached.

For the following occasions the C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co. will sell low rate round trip tickets:

Meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina (colored) at Durham, July 1—5. Fare from Fayetteville $5.25, Maxton $6.95, Sanford $3.65, Greensboro $2.75, Wilmington $7.70.

Meeting of the North Carolina Press Association at Greensboro, July 17—18. Fare for wives and families of members of the North Carolina Press Association from Fayetteville $3.75, Maxton $4.85, Sanford $2.60, Wilmington $6.05.

Summer School for Teachers at University, Chapel Hill, N. C., June 21st to July 26th. No certificate of identification necessary. Fare from Fayetteville $4.90, Wilmington $6.90, Maxton $6.20, Sanford $3.60.

Dr. Ivy Revists Fayetteville.

We were delighted to greet again our old friend Dr. H. T. Ivy, formerly of this city, but now a prosperous practicing physician of Hillsboro, Texas. While an old friend, Dr. Ivy is still a young man, as our town readers know. He looks well, and likes his home in Texas.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Grand Concert Monday Week.

The F. I. L. I. will have a concert in the Armory on Monday night July 8th, given under management of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Simmons of the Female College at Enfaula, Ala., of which Mr. Simmons is President. Mrs. Simmons was Miss Southgate, of Durham, a skilled musician. The Enfaula Times of recent date, says:

President T. J. Simmons has engaged for the next season two celebrated pianists for the musical department of U. F. C. They are Professor R. B. Eilenberg who has been for several years an assistant teacher to the most celebrated instructor on the piano in the whole of Germany. Professor Eilenberg, while an American, has been abroad a number of years and is still a young man. Mrs. Eilenberg will also be added to the musical faculty. She is an accomplished concert pianist and is barely less noted than her husband.

Mrs. Simmons, Miss Barnett, Miss Woodside and Professor and Mrs. Eilenburg will, this summer, beginning the latter part of June, go on an extended concert tour. They already have a dozen or more engagements in North Carolina and they will make dates in Georgia and Alabama a little later. It is safe to say that they will give to those fortunate enough to hear them hours of rare pleasure. Perhaps there will not be a more pleasing concert combination in this country.

Meeting of the City Council.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office with a full attendance. His Honor Mayor Cook presided. The principal business before the Board was the granting of licenses to sell spiritous liquors. All the old licenses were renewed and two additional ones granted, Mr. J. M. Goddard to retail liquor at his hotel on Hay street, and Mr. F. S. Maultsby to retail liquor in a store in the Brick Row.

The Finance Committee were instructed to fund the debt due in June, 1896, at 5 per cent. The amount is $35,000, which we are informed by the chairman they will be able to fund as above prescribed without any trouble. The Finance Committee consists of Messrs. W. S. Cook, A. A. McKethan, R. McMillan, A. B. Williams and J. A. King.

A joint meeting was held with the Board of Audit and Finance, to see if some argument could not be reached as to expenditures, but nothing was done. There is a deadlock between these two Boards, but a friendly one withal.

An Old Friend.

In looking over the Pythian Journal published at Columbia, S. C., of which Mr. A. W. Moore, the well known graphic writer, is canvassing Editor, and is now in the city, we notice a story—"A Lively Sacrifice"—by Mrs. Ellen Frizell Wycoff, of Statesville, N. C.

Mrs. Wycoff has become well known as a short story writer of great versatility and power—her stories appearing in the Chicago and Philadelphia papers as well as in numerous magazines.

Mrs. Wycoff is a native of Fayetteville and is still tenderly attached to the place of her birth. The scene of "Lively Sacrifice" is laid in Fayetteville.

We congratulate the Pythian Journal upon having secured two such writers of varied gifts and attainments as Mr. Moore, of S. C., and Mrs. Wycoff, of North Carolina.

Mr. Moore's particular business here is in behalf of a very remarkable book, "The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War," which he is seeking subscriptions for. He will remain here until Saturday, calling upon our citizens.

People and their Movements.

Miss May Broadfoot is at Morehead City.

Miss Marion Mallett is visiting relatives in Wilmington.

Col. W. S. Cook left Monday night on a business trip to Savannah.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson left yesterday on a business trip to Lillington.

Mr. E. R. Fishblate and wife, of Greensboro, were in the city Monday.

We regret to state that there is no change in ex-Sheriff Hardie's condition.

Miss Jennie Bogue, of Brooklyn, is visiting her cousins, the Misses Kyle, on Haymount.

Miss Jennie Richardson, of Hopkinsville, Ky., is visiting Miss Ettie Brown on Russell street.

Miss Katie B. McPherson has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs John G. Shaw.

Miss Mary Bridgers has returned to Wilmington after a pleasant visit to Miss Mary MacRae, on Haymount.

Mrs. M. F. Pearce and Miss Pearl and Master Bennie McMillan are spending the heated term at Tybee Island, Ga.

Mr. Jno. W. Worth who has been attending Trinity School, New York City, has returned home for vacation.

Mr. W. F. Leak and Mrs. E. J. Lilly and children, Francis and Edmond, are spending a few weeks at Red Springs.

Miss Mary McArthur, one of the teachers in the Lumber Bridge High School, leaves to-day for the Summer School at Chapel Hill.

Mr. J. B. Starr, Jr., who has recently graduated at the Theological Seminary, New York, is at home for the summer vacation.

Miss Fannie Reid McKay, of Summerville, Harnett county, passed through the city Monday on her way to Baltimore to have her eyes treated.

Mr. E. J. Sykes, formerly of this city, but who for several years has been engaged in business in Charleston, S. C., spent a few days with his family this week.

Miss Mary Foulkes, who has been visiting relatives in this city, left Monday for home in California, whither she has gone hastily on account of the sickness of her mother.

Mr. C. E. Hodgin, a student of Union Theological Seminary, passed through town last Saturday on his way to preach at Sherwood. He preaches at two other points, Pittsboro and Haywood.

Miss Lillie Slocomb left *via* the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, on Tuesday, to visit her friend, Miss Eunice Beach, at Concord. Miss Beach's Concord friends will be delighted with her charming young guest.

We regret to learn that Capt. Sam Carmon, a former Fayetteville boy, now a popular conductor on the A. C. L. between Wilmington and Rocky Mount, has been confined at the home of his mother, in this city, for the past three weeks with fever. We hope to learn of the Captain's early convalesence.

Complete Works of Shakspeare.

To every lady who secures ten subscribers to the OBSERVER we offer to give the **COMPLETE WORKS OF SHAKSPEARE**, eight handsome cloth-bound volumes, including nearly 4,500 pages, printed on fine paper from **THE ONLY LARGE TYPE PLATES.** The only **LARGE TYPE EDITION** of Shakspeare published in America.

It contains all his writings, including his Poems, Sonnets, etc., with critical notes and comments, and preliminary remarks upon the several plays; also a comprehensive life of the Immortal Bard, to which is added new and interesting facts concerning his life, with copious annotations by J. Payne Collier, F. S. A., the renowned Shakspearian critic.

The School and the Monument, Both.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

To the Editor of the Observer:

No one will deny the broad premise of your correspondents, "Old Veteran" and "B.," that in no way can his survivors better repay the heroism of the Southern soldier than by providing efficient schooling for his child, and that in a few years hardly a worn veteran will be left to turn his dim eye on sculptured stone or monumental shaft.

Why can we not provide the school, and, too, pay tribute in enduring marble to the memory of those who have passed away? Civilization knows no better way of attesting its gratitude to the defenders of a country's rights than, first, by caring for those whom they have left behind as the "nation's wards," and, second, by recording over their sacred dust a memorial to their valor and their deeds.

But the conclusion of your correspondents is not consistent with their premise. In the first place, the old court-house is no nearer the centre of the township than the Donaldson Academy, and any ground of complaint, if such exists, would not be obviated by transferring the school from Haymount to Rowan street; secondly, a more unfit location for a school could not be suggested than the old court-house—in play time the children, like Artemus Ward's bears, would be "turned loose to prey upon an inoffensive community," with the public street on all sides; thirdly, the friends of the Graded School certainly hope that, with the coming of better times, it may be restored to a more elevated and useful position than that of a mere township public school, and that to relegate it permanently to this level would do great injustice to its future possibilities.

It is notable that the portion of "B's" article in last week's OBSERVER, intended to be most significant, fails utterly of any force from the fact that there has been for the past two or three years a public school in Campbellton, having all the privileges of the Graded School on Haymount, and drawing its share of the school money.

A handsome Confederate monument on the court-house site, making of St. James Square "a thing of beauty," would prove a great accession to that part of town, actually enhancing the value of property—a public school, set squat in the middle of the street, at the intersection of four thoroughfares, would, this writer ventures to say, prove just the reverse.

Fayetteville, June 24. M.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

Lumber Bridge High School,
LUMBER BRIDGE, N. C.
Fall Session Opens September 2, 1895.

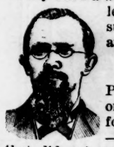
Prepares for College.
Short Business Course.
Tuition: $1.50 to $2.50 per month.
Music including use of piano $3.00.
Board with Teachers $7.00 or $8.00 per month. Board in clubs $3.00 to $3.50 per month. Teachers supervise the night work of pupils and teach them *how* to study. Six counties represented.
Apply at once for circular to
J. A. MCARTHUR, JR., A. B.
Till Sept. 2nd Fayetteville, N. C. 6-27-95 2t

9 Years Old. 158 Pupils.
TURLINGTON INSTITUTE
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

The Military Boarding School of this Section of the State.
NEXT SESSION OPENS TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1895.
Healthful Loration, Six Teachers, Commodious Building, Expenses small, $97 to $132 for 10 months.
Write for Catalogue and Handbook.
IRA T. TURLINGTON, Principal,
6-27-95 4t Smithfield, N. C.

A Printer
WANTS A PERMANENT SITUATION, either on Newspaper or Job Work. Newspaper work preferred. More than 20 years all round experience. Reference furnished. Address PRINTER, care FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
June 27, 1895. Fayetteville, N. C.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.



Mr. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of

AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills
Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.
To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WANTED.
20 $100 TOWN BONDS.
2 $500 COUNTY BONDS.
Apply to
CHAS. GLOVER,
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JACKSON SPRINGS.
It is folly to suffer with
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
OR WITH KIDNEY, BLADDER OR FEMALE TROUBLES
when you can be speedily and permanently cured by drinking Jackson Springs Water, either at the Springs or from bottles shipped to you.
It has cured others, it can cure you if you will give it a reasonable trial. The hotel is now open for guests, and the water is being shipped in half gallon bottles, one dozen to the crate. For circulars or further information, apply to
JOHN W. THOMPSON, Prop.
Or DR JAS. E. BROOKS, Manager, West End, Moore County, N. C. 6-27-95 2m

A. S. HUSKE,
Commission Merchant and Headquarters
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Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Shipper of Produce and Agent for reliable Commission Merchants in many of the large cities; also for Manufacturers of
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ARE YOU A FRUIT GROWER?
If so I would be glad to make your acquaintance, and take pleasure in answering any inquiries about Fruit Carriers, Potato Barrels and such like, in car lots or less.
Orders intrusted to the undersigned will receive prompt attention. Very truly yours,
A. S. HUSKE

LIME.
We get in a fresh car load of LIME every few weeks.
That it is the very best we have no hesitation in saying.
We lately had an order for 50 barrels for a dwelling house, specification by a skilled architect, 35 barrels did the work, so when you buy why not get ours, which is the best.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
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Over 5,000 Cotton Presses.
We have sold more cotton presses than any manufacturer in the United States. We make presses for hay, for yarn and warp, and for cloth made in cotton mills. Cotton presses with capacities from 10 to 50 bales per day. We furnish gins and modern gin house equipments, engines, boilers, saw mills, pulleys and shafting, and mill gearing. Send for catalogue and prices to
LIDDELL COMPANY,
Charlotte, N. C.

H. H. H.
Parties who wish to buy the best
MOWER OR RAKE,
will do well to call on us and see our samples of goods made by the W. A. Wood Mower and Reaping Machine Company.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

Administrator's Notice.
Having duly qualified as administrator of the estate of A. J. Pemberton, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to him duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of June, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate settlement. E. L. PEMBERTON,
Administrator.
N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.
June 20, 1895.

University of North Carolina
COMPRISES THE UNIVERSITY,
THE COLLEGE,
THE LAW AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS,
AND THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
Tuition $60.
35 Teachers, 471 Students.
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Wilson Military Academy.
In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."
The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.
With greater facilities, better accommodations and equipments, and if possible brighter prospects, the school enters upon its third year with every indication of a much larger patronage and more general usefulness.
The most thorough instruction is given in literary and commercial branches; and moral culture and physical training receive due attention.
The third "Annual Announcement," containing full particulars, will be mailed to any one upon application. Address
Major J. W. YEREX.
6-20-95 4m WILSON, N. C.

AT COST!
WE HAVE A LOT OF FINE
Bed Lounges at our New Store
WHICH WE WILL SELL *AT COST.* WE NEED THE ROOM AND MONEY WORSE THAN THE LOUNGES.
Also a Lot of Hall Racks and Refrigerators
JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT FIGURES TO SUIT THE TIMES. THEY MUST BE SOLD.
Come and see us at once.
Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SONS.

"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"
CURES
Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever and Every Kind of Humor
From the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent and contagious blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by its persevering and somewhat protracted use, THE MOST TAINTED SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY RENOVATED and BUILT UP ANEW.
—Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier only 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by—
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FOR SALE BY
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—OF—
FINE - CLOTHING
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
IS NOW COMPLETE.
We Cordially Invite you to Examine our Line,
LEARN THE PRICES,
—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—
How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.
Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.
P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.
R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C. E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.
THE
Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.
TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE
Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,
will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
4-25-95

NOTICE.
Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.
C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
May 23, 1895. Committee.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :- BUYER.
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.
Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
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Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
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OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Notice to Stockholders.
At the last session of the Legislature, the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.
Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.
For further information apply to
H. W. LILLY, President.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
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Is the result of the usual treatment of blood disorders. The system is filled with Mercury and Potash remedies—more to be dreaded than the disease—and in a short while is in a far worse condition than before. The most common result is

RHEUMATISM

for which S. S. S. is the most reliable cure. A few bottles will afford relief where all else has failed.

I suffered from a severe attack of Mercurial Rheumatism, my arms and legs being swollen to more than twice their natural size, causing the most excruciating pains. I spent hundreds of dollars without relief, but after taking a few bottles of S. S. S. I improved rapidly and am now a well man, completely cured. I can heartily recommend your wonderful medicine to anyone afflicted with this painful disease.
W. F. DALEY, Brooklyn Elevated R. R.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to any address.
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Come Look!

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Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Cribs,
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Lounges, Bed Springs,
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Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
Rheumatic Pains,
Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
Inflammations,
Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
Sciatica,
Lumbago,
Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.

Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain,
Makes Man or Beast well again.

Siler City Gleanings.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

SILER CITY, N, C., June 17, 1895.

Business is improving and the merchants anticipate a good trade this fall.

Crops are very good in this section; the farmers are harvesting, and the wheat yield will be above the average.

Fruit will be plentiful, and in the course of ten days peaches will be in abundance.

We had quite an electrical storm on Saturday night. It commenced at 9 and lasted until 11. It was a regular water spout, and the oldest inhabitants say that they never saw a harder, or a more continual rain; the display of electricity was by far the grandest I ever saw, for a second scarcely intervened between the flashes of lightning.

Rev. E. C. Sell, who formerly had charge of the Mission work in Fayetteville, and who is now pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, preached one of his finest sermons on Sunday morning from the last clause of the 4th verse, 11th chapter Hebrews. "And by it he being dead yet speaketh." Speaking of Abel, Moses, Daniel, Wesley and others, though their bodies were consigned to mother earth, and some had been for centuries, yet these works were living monuments to their memory, and to-day they live, and though they be dead, yet they speak, and will continue to do so until the dawn of resurrection. It was pronounced by some as one of the finest sermons that was ever preached from the M. E. pulpit.

Miss Mabel Hadley, the gifted daughter of Mr. F. M. Hadley, has been awarded a scholarship in the Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., by Prof. Thompson, and she will attend this fall. We will be proud of her stand there, she always excels in her studies.

Messrs. T. T. Guthrie and E. W. Fox have returned home from Trinity College, to spend their vacations preparatory to joining Conference this fall, for both will enter the ministry.

E. W. Fox has made a record at Trinity that our town is proud of; he carried off two medals, and in the past contest for "Wiley Gray Medal" on the first ballot it was a tie betwixt the Victor and him.

The Sunday School Conference of Siler City circuit which was to convene shortly, has been postponed until the 10th of August, on account of conflicting with other appointments.

The grim reaper death has just visited our town, taking for its victim Little Machie, grandson of Mr. J. B. Guthrie, of this place, and of Mr. J. D. Blue, Cameron, and son of Mr. Joe Guthrie. They arrived Sunday afternoon on a visit, and had only been here 14 hours. He was just fifteen months old, and an only child.

Miss Lydia Womble, who has been teaching at Hope Mills for the past year, is spending a part of vacation in town.

Prof. J. A. W. Thompson leaves to-day to spend his vacation canvassing for his school.

Rev. D. M. McNeill, of Lemon Springs, N. C., arrived in town to-day to preach the funeral of little McNair Guthrie, which takes place in the morning at 11 o'clock in the M. E. Church.

Miss Emma Coble has accepted an art school at Lagrange, N. C., and left last week to take charge of same.

"Cro K" is the game of Siler, and during the past two week 11 sets have been purchased. They are going to organize a club, and will be ready to stand a challenge from some of our sister towns.

A literary society for the town will be organized this week and it will be a source of great instruction to our people.

Politics are discussed very freely here, but they do not seem to be at all in sympathy with our President. They are entirely opposed to the gold basis, and with one accord are for "silver." They are so opposed to "gold" and "gold bugs" that I am fearful if we had a gold mine in our midst they would not allow it to be operated for fear of the odium attaching to the "obnoxious gold bug."

More Anon,
"ROBIN ADAIR."

Dr. Hodges at Davidson College.

A Davidson letter of the 13th in the Charlotte News says: Dr. J. Allison Hodges, of Richmond, Va., delivered the annual oration here to-day. His subject was: The tendencies of the Times; Educated young men the hope of the South.

Alumni address—Mr. S. W. Osborne, assistant attorney of New York city and county. His subject was success in life. How to make success and why we should succeed. He made a thoughtful and logical speech.

The orator of the day, after a pleasant introduction, spoke of the dawn of the new century that is just breaking, and noted the strange and shadowy shapes that are already seen through the gateway of the future, menacing our public welfare, and the necessity for educated young men as the heralds of the future.

He agreed that the ultrapractical tendencies of this age, which lead to selfishness and utilitarianism, and which are at the expense of ideality and sentiment, the corner stones of public virtue and patriotism, are subversive of much that is noblest and most God-like in our natures.

As a result of this condition, he spoke of the spirit of unrest and doubt and profligacy that was engendered.

This was illustrated by striking references to both the physical and intellectual world. He believed, however, that the true education of the men and women of the South was its enduring hope. Some telling blows were aimed at some of the novel methods of this age, especially condemning some of the tendencies in modern education.

He said that the South, in her reviving prosperity, now needed her sons more than when she called them forth at the bugle-call of arms to vindicate her honor on the field of battle; that this was the Renaissance of the South, as far as opportunity was concerned, and that she offered more advantages at this time than ever before for self-advancement. Some of the more serious imperfections in our social and civil institutions were mentioned, as also some of their individual merits. He pleaded for virtue and intelligence as the safeguards for our institutions, arguing that in our peculiar system of government, in the exercise of the privileges of free men as voters and jurors, as well as in the judgment of the political issues of the day, they were imperatively demanded. As models of truth, patriotism and virtue, he mentioned Gladstone and Vance, as exemplifying, in largest measure, true intellectual greatness associated with the plain, home-spun principles of honor and integrity.

He asked that, with the recent monument erected in Raleigh, another monument be raised side by side to patriotic citizenship and that upon it be inscribed "Zebulon B. Vance, the honest Citizen," and that if Carolinians would share his glory with another State that loved him for the service he had done her in the council halls of the nation, let there be inscribed upon it also "The Friend and Idol of old Virginia."

No speaker in North Carolina has made a better speech, full of thought clothed in eloquence. Many pronounce it the best ever heard here. Rev. W. A. Wood of Statesville says he has never heard one that equaled it. Dr. Hodges was originally from Wilmington, N. C., now of Richmond Medical College.

Wheel farthingales were the enormous supports to petticoats worn in the days of James and Charles I.

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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS.
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Send for Prospectus giving full information.
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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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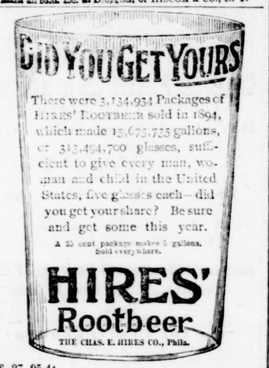
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15 cts. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.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ONEIDA.....Tuesday, June 11
CROATAN.....Tuesday, June 18

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
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Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.
Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpage prepaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.00 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of by all readers.

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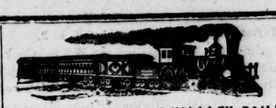

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 23rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:05 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:15 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:54 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View.

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Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 05
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia.	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20
Ar Roc'y Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

P. M. P. M.
10 32 .....
11 15 .....
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P. M. .....
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P. M. .....
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P. M. P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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